The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO 2928. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

Interesting from the Federal Capital.

Nothing Done yet by the Peace Conference.

Particulars of the Surrender of the Cutter Robert McClelland.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Speech of Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, in the Senate.

Henry Winter Davis on the Position of Maryland.

Curious Proposition to Divide the Country into Four Confederacies.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE FROM THE FLORIDA COAST

THE BROOKLYN HEARD FROM.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The following statement in relation to the surrender of the revenue cutter *Robert McClelland*, is derived from an official source:

The cutter is one of the largest and best in the revenue service, just rebuilt and refitted. Her commander was Capt. BRESHWOOD, of Virginia. On the 19th of January, four days after Secretary DIX took charge of the Treasury Department, he sent Mr. WM. HEMPHILL JONES, Chief Clerk in the First Comptroller's Office, to New-Orleans and Mobile, to save, if possible, the two cutters on service there. Capt. MORRISON, a Georgian, commanding the *Lewis Cass* at Mobile, must have surrendered her before Mr. JONES' arrival. On the 29th of January, the Secretary received the following telegraphic dispatch from Mr. JONES:

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29, 1861.

Hon. J. A. DIX, Secretary Treasury: Capt. BRESHWOOD has refused positively in writing to obey any instructions of the Department. In this I am sure he is sustained by the Collector, and believe acts by his advice. What must I do?

W. H. JONES, Special Agent.

To this dispatch Secretary DIX immediately returned the following answer, before published:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 29, 1861.

W. HEMPHILL JONES, New-Orleans: Tell Lieut. CALDWELL to arrest Capt. BRESHWOOD, assume command of the cutter, and obey the order through you. If Capt. BRESHWOOD, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, tell Lieut. CALDWELL to consider him as a mutineer, and treat him accordingly. If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.

JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of the Treasury.

This dispatch, it is said, must have been intercepted both at Montgomery and New-Orleans, and withheld from Mr. JONES, and that the conduct of Capt. BRESHWOOD was consummated by means of a complicity on the part of the telegraph line with the States of Alabama and Louisiana, which latter State has accepted the cutter.

Gov. LETCHER is among the latest arrivals.

The galleries of the House were densely crowded to-day. Among the spectators were the Commissioners to the Peace Convention.

A sound like the reverberating of a cannon startled everybody. The members rushed to their feet, and the ladies hastily left the galleries. The Speaker quieted the fears by saying that something had fallen on the roof. It was subsequently ascertained that the wind had blown down a small derrick.

The Senate bill, in addition to the act to promote the progress of the useful arts, passed the House to-day with sundry amendments; one of which provides that there shall be no extension of any patent when the Commissioner is satisfied that the net profits are $100,000. All laws fixing the rates of fees to be paid, and discriminating between inhabitants of the United States and those of other countries which shall not discriminate against the inhabitants of the United States are repealed, and in their stead certain rates established. The Commissioner is authorized to dispense in the future with models of designs, when the designs can be sufficiently represented by drawings.

Generals DONIPAN and COLTER, and Judge JOHNSON, Commissioners to the Peace Convention, have arrived.

The body, after a short session to-day, adjourned to pay a visit to the President and attend the Capitol.

The object of Mr. CORWIN in delaying action on the report of the Committee of Thirty-three for a week longer, was to see what the Peace Congress will do meantime.

The resignation of Capt. INGRAHAM has been accepted. [Capt. SHUBRICK is not now likely, as heretofore designed, to pursue a similar course.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

Mr. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) presented several petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. He also presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New-Jersey, which his colleague had presented during his absence, and said he entirely dissented from the views of his colleague. He contended that the instructions in the resolutions were the real views of the majority of the people in the State, and that a State had a right to instruct her Senators, who should obey or resign. He was very much surprised at the course of his colleague. He thought the people of New-Jersey never more in earnest than they are now in the opinion that the South have cause of complaint, and that some guarantees should be given them. Yet he must say that the course of the South in seizing the forts, arsenals, &c., had done much to weaken kindly feeling in the Northern States. Nothing was more fatal than the doctrine of secession. If admitted, the Government must fall to pieces. He said a portion of his colleague's speeches looked to coercion, but the coercion of States was an equally fatal doctrine. The Union could not be preserved by blows and bloodshed. He deprecated civil war, and made an appeal to save the Union by concessions on both sides.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) replied, and said he had no desire to avail himself of his colleague's absence. He contended the resolutions did not express the calm feeling of the people, as shown by the votes at the recent election, but the resolutions sent were rushed through the Senate of New-Jersey when four members were sick.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vt., (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of Vermont, asking Congress to adopt an amendment to the Constitution similar to the Border States' proposition. He said he was willing to do all in the power of Congress, but not anything which was not allowed by the Constitution, which says that Congress may propose amendments to be submitted to the States. And further, if States want amendments, let them say so by Convention, and Congress must agree. If the States call such a Convention, and adopt amendments, Congress must send them to the States for ratification. But does the Government need more delegated power? No. He contended that the provision of the Constitution was perfectly plain, but none of the complaining States have taken any means to secure amendments in a constitutional way. Yet Congress was asked to make amendments which somebody conjectures the States need. He never would attempt to make any such amendments which none of the States, he said, wanted. Suppose two or three States present amendments, asking Congress to submit them to the States. In his judgment Congress could not pass on the merits of such amendments, but present them to the States as the request of certain States. He quoted as a precedent the former amendments made in 1789, when Congress took the same course. His views would govern his votes.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition, signed by 5,000 citizens of Philadelphia, representing probably 30,000 or 40,000 people, in favor of the Crittenden-Bigler resolution.

The President's Message was taken up.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) proceeded to reply to the Senator from Tennessee (JOHNSON.) He said that the Senator from Tennessee seemed to think that he had been the object of special attack, and now, after six weeks' silence, he complains that he has been misrepresented, and denies that he ever was in favor of coercion. Certainly such was the effect of the speech of the Senator, and it was too late now to deny it. The Senator complained that his great argument had not been answered. But when did the Senator made any great argument? He (WIGFALL) had not heard any such argument. The Senator (JOHNSON) seemed to think that the farewell of the Senator from Louisiana, (BENJAMIN,) and the disruption of the Union was a farce, and yet he pretended to love the Union. Mr. WIGFALL here referred to the treaty of the cession of Louisiana, and contended that the Senator from Tennessee did not give a fair construction of it, and so it was in regard to the admission of Alabama. A monstrous perversion of the doctrines of JACKSON and nationalism had been charged upon him by the Black Republicans. He read from a number of documents to show that JACKSON considered this Government as "a compact of States." He then argued against the right of coercion, and said that any attempt to enforce the laws upon individuals in a State, was the same thing as the coercion of a State, and would bring on a civil war. He contended that JEFFERSON and JACKSON had avowed the right of secession, and he read copious extracts from their writings and speeches to sustain this position. He claimed that MADISON understood that the States could at any time renounce the Constitution, and such was the understanding of most of the States when they ratified the Constitution. He denied that the Breckinridge Party ever intended to break up the Union, but they demanded that the property of the Southern States should be protected. Six States thought it not safe to remain in the Union when two millions of people in the North had voted that their property ought to be confiscated. They might talk about the Helper book, but HELPER had never uttered anything so slanderous against the South as the sentiments uttered by a Southern Senator on this floor. What Black Republican ally had told the Senator that the South wanted to make war on Mexico? It was a slander! They have enough to do to take care of themselves. Mr. WIGFALL then paid a high tribute to the Senator from Mississippi, (DAVIS.) The Senator from Tennessee (JOHNSON) had attacked him (DAVIS) in his absence. If the Senator from Mississippi had been here he would have answered the Senator from Tennessee, "Lord Angus, thou has lied!" [Loud applause in the galleries.]

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved that the galleries be cleared.

The President, Mr. FOOTE, of Vermont, (Rep.,) in the Chair, ordered that the galleries at the right, the "men's gallery," be cleared. It was done.

Mr. WIGFALL proceeded. He said the South had no desire to make war, but it intended to live under such Government as it saw fit. Six States had gone out because they saw fit to do so, and had revoked the treaty called the Constitution, though they might be willing to make another. He claimed that the South had a mine of wealth in cotton, and gave a picture of the destroyed commerce of the North, if the ports are blockaded, which will be considered an act of war. A vessel with a flag of thirty-three stars will be fired on. If it comes into port carrying the flag with the stars which they have plucked thence, it will be considered an insult. He quoted from the New-York *Tribune's* notice of Mr. JOHNSON's speech, and contended that the Senator from Tennessee always had been seeking popular applause.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the subject was postponed till Monday.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reorganizing the Patent office and amending the Patent laws.

It came from the Senate last session, and was now passed by the House with amendments.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) gave notice that he will not move to close the debate till to-morrow week, in order to give all gentlemen, who desire, a chance to speak.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Am.,) rose to address the House. He said that the people have been demoralized by our early and premature excesses. The Government has been shorn of every aspect of dignity and law, and the President has ceased to be accompanied by forces and the emblems of supreme authority. The successor of GEORGE WASHINGTON is expected to meet every demand with wreathed smiles and gracious condecensions. The struggle for party power has brought the two sections face to face on that most dangerous subject of agitation, the Slavery question. These are the only causes to be assigned for the extraordinary phenomenon, presented within one month of a Presidential election, according to the forms of law. Without any grievance or menace, we find six States have usurped the extraordinary prerogative of rebelling against the supreme law of the land, and assuming to be independent powers, seizing forts, ships, &c., and insulting the national flag; we have seen a Cabinet Minister distributing the public arms in the South for the benefit of those who are about to resist public authority and wage war; we have seen Commissioners, flagrantly in violation of the Constitution, wandering from State to State, stirring up rebellion; we have seen a Cabinet Minister, still holding his commission, and still bound by oath to support the Constitution, going himself, as a Commissioner, from one State to another, for the purpose of organizing another part of the great scheme of rebellion; we have seen a President neglecting the most solemn warnings of the first military officer of the age, in allowing the forts to be taken possession of; we have seen him, subsequently, making bargains for peace with the Disunionists until he shall be relieved from the responsibilities of office, instead of defending the public property and vindicating public honor, and without remonstrance permitting the work of disintegration to go on. His ascension to the supreme power shows his utter incapacity for the Presidential honors showered upon him. We have seen, too, recently, a late Cabinet officer President of the Southern Convention, declaring it is their purpose finally to sever their connection with the United States, and take all the consequences of establishing a sovereign and independent Republic. We are driven to one or two alternatives, and we must recognise what we are informed is an accomplished fact, not to be recalled, or we must refuse to acknowledge it and accept of all the responsibilities attached to that refusal. He did not wish to quarrel about words, but the Constitution and laws of the United States must be enforced, and those who stand across the path of that enforcement must either destroy the power of the United States or it will destroy them. [Applause in galleries.] He trusted that this condition was centuries or thousands of years distant. The revenue may be collected on shipboard, and the laws of commerce enforced by not allowing vessels to pass out without papers from the United States authorities, and the postal facilities can be continued or suspended, according to the circumstances of the locality, and the Courts of justice may be supported as in Utah, or their jurisdiction be extended in the States where there is no disturbance. These are clearly peaceful measures for enforcing the laws, and the United States Government is vested under the Constitution with adequate power to meet such emergencies, and may dispose of the troops, and sink ships, without war.

After further discussion, he said he could speak for Maryland [applause in the galleries] who has confidence in the strength of the great Government who protects her.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Maryland, (Dem.)—If you speak for the State of Maryland I desire to be heard.

Cries of "Order" from the Republican side.

Mr. DAVIS—I decline to yield the floor.

Mr. KUNKEL, [amid cries of "Order,"]—Do not speak for Maryland. Speak for yourself.

Mr. DAVIS—I represent the Fourth Congressional District of Maryland, and cannot say whether I was elected by the whole of Maryland or not. I will speak for what I know to be the sentiment of the people of Maryland. [Enthusiastic applause, particularly in the galleries.]

Mr. BARR, of New-York, (Dem.,) pointed to the fact that persons admitted to the floor were seen clapping their hands. He said that if order was not preserved in the galleries he should move that they be cleared.

Cries of "Order" from the Republican side.

Mr. DAVIS remarked that his friends would confer a favor by refraining from expressing their approbation.

The Speaker hoped that persons in all parts of the hall would preserve order.

Mr. DAVIS—I did speak for the people of Maryland. Whoever may make the issue on the other side, I will meet it. I will meet him from St. Mary's to Allegheny. I will meet him in every county. [Applause.]

Mr. KUNKEL—I will meet you here.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) rose and called attention to the disorder prevailing in the galleries.

The Speaker hoped that all present would observe order, and that there would be no further cause of complaint.

Mr. SPINNER, of New-York, (Rep.,) said it till became gentlemen on the other side to make objections when treason had been preached.

Mr. DAVIS resumed, repeating that Maryland does not recognize the right of secession. She does not recognize the right to repeal the supreme law. If any Convention should be called there, of whatever character, and under whatever auspices, those who should presume to inaugurate a revolution would meet with revolutionary resistance on the soil of Maryland, under the Stars and Stripes. They will not allow either the majority or the minority to drag them from the Union. Within Maryland are men who will assume resistance to anything looking to armed rebellion.

Mr. KUNKEL—Does my colleague inaugurate it now? Cries of "Order" from the Republican side.

Mr. DAVIS, resuming, expressed his contempt for platforms, as they were sails to catch popular breezes, and in conclusion advocated the report of the majority of the Committee.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) after speaking of the seizure of the forts and other public property, and the disloyalty of the officers of the army and navy, said that so powerless and low had this Government fallen, that even Florida, insignificant as she is in respect to population, is flapping her disunion banner in the face of the United States, and we have recently been told that a truce has been declared between the General Government and the hostile army in that State. The golden opportunity for stopping disunion has been lost, and we must now regain by slow steps what inconsiderate and cowardly conduct has permitted to be wrested from us. The remedies for the specific complaints proposed by the Committee, leave the real difficulty wholly untouched. He was opposed to all of them. Nothing short of the incorporation in the Constitution of the Breckinridge platform with the Dred Scott decision would satisfy the rebels. He was opposed to compromise because the complaints were as utterly groundless as the remedies were puerile. A permanent Union between the Free and Slave States, is a failure. He would consent that the Slave States should go into a new and separate confederacy with the full consent of all the parties, and provide for a gradual emancipation of the slaves in such of the Slave States as might remain with the North.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered propositions to amend the Constitution, by dividing the United States into four sections, the New-England and Middle States to constitute one; the Northwestern States another; the Pacific States another, and the Southern States east of the Rio Grande another; these sections to be called respectively the North, the West, the Pacific and the South; new States within the prescribed limits of each section to be a part of such section; the latitude of thirty degrees, thirty minutes, to the Rocky Mountains, to be the line between the West and South; on the demand of one-third of the Senators of any section, a vote upon anything requiring the concurrence of the House, if necessary, shall be had by sections, and a majority of the Senators from each section shall be necessary to the passage of a measure. Two of the electors for President and Vice-President shall be chosen for each State; the other electors in each State to be chosen by the Congressional Districts; a majority of the electors in each section to be necessary to the choice of President and Vice-President, and a majority of the States of each section and Senators of each section shall be necessary to the choice of President and Vice-President—in the House or Senate, wherever the right of choice devolves upon them; the term of President and Vice-President to be six years, and they are to be ineligible for a second term, except by the votes of two-thirds of the electors of each section. Congress is to provide by law for the case of a failure of the House to choose a President, and of the Senate to choose a Vice-President; and also, in such case for a special election within six months from the 4th of March. No State shall secede without consent of the Legislatures of all the States of the section to which it belongs. The President is to have the power to adjust the terms with the seceding States and the terms are not to be valid till approved by Congress. Neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature is to interfere with migration on equal terms of the citizens of the several sections, nor shall either have the power to destroy or impair the rights of persons and property in the Territories. New States are to be admitted with any Constitution, Republican in form, which the people thereof may ordain.

On motion of Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) the House took up and passed a joint resolution authorizing Lieut. CRAVEN, of the Navy, to receive a medal and diploma from the Spanish Government, for service rendered the seamen of a wrecked vessel.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) asked leave to introduce a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether the duties on imports continue to be collected in the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Florida.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) objected.

Mr. SICKLES said this was the only reliable mode of obtaining correct information. He gave notice of his intention to offer the resolution on Monday.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. LEACH, of North Carolina, (Am.,) argued that the dogma of secession had no warrant in the Constitution. He advocated the Crittenden-Bigler proposition, and remitting the question to the people whom some Republicans and Southern ultraists are afraid to trust. The first gun that is fired in coercion will unite the entire South in a common cause. The Border Slave States love the Union. He concluded by making a calm and earnest appeal in their behalf for Constitutional guarantees.

Mr. JUNKIN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) favored the propositions of the Committee of Thirty-three, believing they embraced virtually the restoration of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, (Dem.,) argued against the right of secession and the Southern revolutionary movements.

Mr. CAREY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) spoke of secession as being thick with the blackest treason. Leave the present difficulties to the people and there will be a better settlement than by attempting to legislate on the subject. If the Border State men would talk as his friend DAVIS, of Maryland, did to day, it would not be two weeks before the traitors would tremble in their shoes.

There were not over ten members in the House to-night during the delivery of the speeches, and about two dozen listeners in the galleries. Adjourned.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

INCIDENTS OF SUMTER LIFE—A BLOODY SOLDIER—A GUN FROM SUMTER!—DRIPPING EYES—ONLY TEN DAYS GRACE—THE BIG RAFT DELAYED, ETC.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

While the present Sumter garrison were at Fort Moultrie, I had the good fortune to become acquainted with some of the more intelligent of the soldiers and their wives. Strolling through King, (the shopping street of Charleston,) last Saturday evening, I met several of these women, who were bound on what all women have a perfect *penchant* for—a shopping excursion. I joined one of them, and a compliment to her bright-eyed little "ROBERT ANDERSON" opened the mother's heart, and she became quite communicative concerning Sumter and its heroic defenders.

She said the Major had been besought as a Southern man, both by his wife and her brother, Major CLINCH, to resign and retire ere the bloody conflict commenced. Once when they were both there on a brief visit, their entreaties became so importunate that ANDERSON forbade them both ever to visit him again unless they would promise "never to attempt to inflict on his manhood such an indelible stain."

I asked her if her husband and his companions were really to be relied on if the attack should be made. "Do you know, Sir," said she with flashing eyes, "that our commander called every officer and soldier a few days since, and begged as a personal favor that if any one among them felt that he held a forlorn hope, that he was at liberty at that moment to resign, and he should be sent to Charleston in safety? Every man stepped forward and signed a paper, promising, if need be, to shed the last drop of blood in defence of their beloved commander and the fort." This story, which I transcribe, *verbatim*, from the little woman's lips, is an emphatic denial of the absurd and wicked stories concerning constant mutinies and frequent ironing of refractory men.

I met the same evening a bugle teacher, who instructs the boys at Cummins' Point in the mysteries of that soul-inspiring instrument. This man is a hot Hibernian, and has two brothers at Sumter. He gave me a graphic account of the sand forts at Morris Island, and, as he was in the Crimea, he knows what such earthworks are worth. He assured me that both he and his companions were burning with impatience to attack Sumter, "and if it had not been for that old granny, Mr. PICKENS, we would have done it long ago."

"Would you," I asked, "deliberately engage in an assault which might point your own sword at your brothers' hearts?"

"Devil a bit do I care. If they choose to fight under the cursed stars and stripes let them take the chances of my killing them or they killing me." This wretch wears epaulets on his shoulders and I much mistake a true son of the Palmetto, if they would not be indignantly torn from his shoulders if he utters such sentiments at Morris Island. This incident emphatically tells how war brutalizes and debases "the image of Divinity."

A friend of mine has a beautiful little craft, which, like a good many good things here, came from the North. He invited me to take a sail, Sunday morning, and thanks to him, I witnessed a spectacle which, in pathos and true sublimity, it would be difficult to match. We saw the *Marion* steaming down, while we were off James' Island, and knowing that she had a precious cargo on board, we ran in as near to Sumter as was considered safe, and dropped anchor. Presently the men came on the ramparts, headed by the officers in full uniform. I saw distinctly, with my glass, every feature of every officer's face. They were all calm and self-possessed, but under each stoic aspect I could see the mighty workings of that wonderful engine, the human heart.

As the steamer neared them they sent up three tremendous cheers for their wives and little ones, *forty-seven* in all; then ANDERSON's face lighted up with a quiet smile, and he gave the order to fire, and a big fellow went booming over the Bay, and must have echoed defiantly throughout all Charleston; then three more big cheers and a "*tiger*," and those heroes, every one of them, slowly left the walls. If they came up still ing their wild pulses, I know they went down with dripping eyes. Tears are sometimes sacred outpourings, and I am free to confess that our little party were decidedly affected.

If the programme of the extreme section of the South Carolina revolutionists is carried out, *not a man in those now celebrated walls will be living ten days hence.*

If they do fall, I hope that a now imbecile Government will do tardy justice to their manes, and see that the helpless crowd aboard the *Marion* on that eventful morn do not suffer the pangs of hunger and the horrors of poverty.

There is so much delay about that "*big raft*," and there is such a difference of opinion among the Governor's counselors about the last crossing of the Rubicon, and Mr. HAYNES leaving that terribly seductive Washington, that I have determined to run down to Florida for a few days, and hunt turtles by way of a little variety. I am tired of gunpowder, and will take a brief respite. So *au revoir* for a week or so.

JASPER.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOHAWK.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE FROM THE COAST OF FLORIDA.

The U. S. steamer *Mohawk*, six guns, arrived yesterday morning at Sandy Hook, from Key West.

The *Mohawk* sailed from Key West Thursday night, Jan. 31. The *Brooklyn* arrived that morning, was coaling, and would leave the following day for Tortugas and Pensacola. The *Crusader* was in port, and would sail for New-York in a few days. The *Wyandotte* was expected from Pensacola in the course of a week. The *Macedonian* was spoken on the 30th ult., 10 miles off Sand Key, bound into Portugas. The *Mohawk* was 36 hours in a severe gale of wind off Hatteras, and experienced other bad weather and head winds. Saw the Mail steamer *Quaker City* yesterday at 12 M., off the Capes of Virginia, standing south.

The *Mohawk* has been for the last eighteen months actively employed cruising on the North coast of Cuba for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, during which time she has captured *four* slave vessels and rescued from slavery 530 Africans. She also saved from shipwreck the American brig *Tangiers*, and rescued the crew of a Spanish brig wrecked on a dangerous shoal, for which the official thanks of the Government of Cuba were tendered to the officers and crew. She has also afforded relief to numerous other vessels. Upon her cruising ground American commerce has been effectually protected against foreign aggression.

Capt. CRAVEN comes here in compliance with instructions from the Navy Department, directing him to report to Commodore BREESE and await orders. It is understood that the *Mohawk* is temporarily recalled from cruising, to be fitted up as a tender and messenger craft to the larger men-of-war now concentrating on the coast. She belongs to that portion of the Home fleet (consisting of the gunboats *Crusader*, *Mohawk* and *Wyandotte*) which have been detailed for intercepting slavers off the Cuban coast, but since the political atmosphere became somewhat clouded her movements have been confined to the Coast of Florida. Commodore BREESE yesterday telegraphed her arrival to the authorities, and had a berth given her near the receiving-ship. She is in good order apparently, and and does not look like the old Cornwell coal barge *Caledonia*, which she was when purchased. There are 100 officers and men on board, who express a desire to be allowed liberty on shore.

LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE MOHAWK.

Lieut.-Commanding—T. AUGUSTUS CRAVEN.
Lieutenants—A. Barbot, Edward T. Spedden, C. C. Carpenter.
Master—Chester Hatfield.
Assistant-Surgeon—Delavan Bloodgood.
First Assistant-Engineer—J. S. Albert.
Third Assistant-Engineers—E. L. Dick, G. D. Emmons.
Captain's Clerk—A. C. Craven.
Paymaster's Clerk—J. H. Hoadley.
Master's Mate—C. D. Humphreys.

DUTY OF NAVAL OFFICERS TO THE UNION.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Basely unprincipled incendiaries have scattered throughout our land doctrines of revolutionary character—doctrines calculated to influence the minds of the excitable and thoughtless multitude—calculated to mislead the weak and wavering, and to lead on and incite to frenzy the needy adventurers, those wolves of the human race who rejoice in that anarchy and disorder, which loosens the restraint of law, and affords them occasion for indulgence in license and rapine.

Sad, indeed, in the history of the world will be the day which witnesses the dismemberment of this Confederacy; disastrous to the march of human freedom and civilization the event which blots from the page of history our great and glorious nation of self-ruled men.

The oppressed of the earth, with hopeful hearts, have long regarded us as the exponents of "Liberty, Fraternity, Equality." God avert from us the abasing acknowledgment that man is not capable of self-government. What a humiliating reflection, that man in his passions can be ruled only by the bayonet, by force, despotic force: his reasoning faculties gone, he sinks to the level of the brute; with no principle to guide him, he yields only to force.

Officers of the Navy, be as ever, loyal, brave and true. Our beloved country is convulsed with distracting troubles; our country is in danger; the great temple of Liberty founded by our fathers and dedicated to the use of the human race, now reels and totters to its base; destruction threatens it; the machinations of designing men have brought it to the verge of ruin.

Officers of the Navy, our country is in peril, and it behooves us, my friends, to consider well and earnestly whatare our duties to the nation, which has given us honored places among her sons; has enrolled us among her defenders; has "*reposed special trust and confidence in our valor, patriotism and fidelity.*"

There is no one among us, my friends, however humble his station, who has not, with laudable pride, enjoyed the honor of being a servant of his country, one of her defenders on the seas; one of the fostered sons of the favored arm of national defence. There can be no feeling more ennobling than that of him who bears arms in his country's defence; let none be slow to throw aside that armor; slow to abjure our allegiance, and never betray the trust reposed in us.

We have in a marked manner been the honored and cherished sons of our country. Our countrymen have with exalted estimate valued the exploits of our heroic men, whose deeds have shed such lustre on our flag, and carried it, in triumph and honor, to all parts of the world. Recollect, my friends, that each one of us is a sharer in all the glories won by naval valor. Our great men have passed away, but they have left the honor of the Navy, the honor of the flag, in our keeping. Some among us have had the fortune to do battle against our country's foes; all of us have had each our individual rôle in the great machinery by which the whole is moved. The fame of our flag belongs to us, and our duty is to rally to its support.

We must not forget that our initiation into the services of our country was by taking a solemn oath "to support the Constitution of the United States." That vow, my friends, is recorded on high; that vow was heard by Him who has said, "Render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's." We must beware how we lightly treat so solemn an oath—it cannot be thrown off; we cannot ignore the claims of our country; we may, it is true, cease to serve, but we cannot, dare not offend the Most High by turning our arms against those laws which we have sworn to sustain; nor can we be too guarded, lest by any act of ours a single stain is brought upon our bright escutcheon.

Let us not be deceived by the vain and idle sophistries of those deluded men who would tell us that the United States are only bound together by a *weak alliance*, to be shaken off at pleasure by any one without even so much notice of the abrogation as common decency has established as customary among the civilized nations of the earth. Let us discard from our minds the illusions of those who would in fact, persuade us that we never had any nationality. If their arguments are correctly based, we have never, indeed, been one nation. We are mere pretenders, who have without shadow of right adopted a national style and law, by which to impose upon mankind.

Let us not listen to the reasoning of those who would seduce us from our allegience, by special pleading and abstract questions of State sovereignty. "Remember your oath,"—"Remember." What have we to do with States? What, indeed, have you to do with States, those of you who by virtue of your *National office* are disfranchised by the law of the States in which you reside?

The Union is our country; the Union is our State; the Constitution is our law. A great trust devolves on us. Let not the poisonous bane of revolution have any spread among our ranks; let us show ourselves ever worthy of the confidence of our countrymen. We are not partisans; we must not listen to treason in any shape or form; we cannot abjure our duties without being guilty of treason, and by no train of reasoning can acts against the Government be styled by any other name than treason.

The fame of our proudly-waving flag belongs to us; and whatever be the fate of that honored emblem of our country—that honored badge of our power—whatever be its fate, my friends, let us beware that it suffers no stain through the Navy.

T. AUGS. CRAVEN,
Lieutenant Commanding U. S. S. *Mohawk*.

REPORTS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The Springfield *Journal* of this morning has an evidently inspired leader, denouncing any of Mr. KELLOGG's propositions, and their support by Republicans an impossibility. It also denies the statement that a prominent Republican had sent a dispatch to Washington announcing the approbation of the propositions by members of the party here. Mr. LINCOLN's wishes will be met by dispensing with all established receptions in the different localities he proposes to visit on his way to Washington.

Lengthy reception speeches will prove especially unwelcome. The probability of an infliction of the New-York Aldermen is greatly dreaded here.

HORACE GREELEY, just before starting for St. Louis, received information which induces him to forego his intention to lecture in that city, and change his course East. He wrote a letter to the Missouri *Republican*, in which he states that leading Republicans had advised him that he would probably be mobbed should he attempt to lecture.

H. B. SERGENT, bearer of resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, arrived here to-day.

JOHN QUACKENBUSH, of New-York, is visiting Mr. LINCOLN.

W. S. WOOD, the *avant courrier* of the President elect, has returned from the East; arrangements for the journey are now perfecting, and will be published in the course of a day or two.

Mr. LINCOLN pronounces the letter published in the Charleston *Mercury*, purporting to be addressed by him to Mr. SPENCER, of Wheeling, a forgery.

UNION MEETINGS AT MEMPHIS AND ST. LOUIS.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

There was an immense torch-light procession here to-night. The national airs were played, and a display of fireworks occurred.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 7.

A citizens meeting of unconditional Union men convened again at Vendandah Hall this afternoon pursuant to adjournment, to receive the report of the Committee of Twenty-five, appointed at the previous meeting.

The following list of names were presented by the Committee as delegates to the State Convention, and were unanimously accepted: H. R. Gamble, M. L. Linton, John Howe, Ariel Wright, George R. Taylor, James O. Brodhead, Fent Long, Fred. Myer, Henry Hitchcock, Turner Maddox, Isadore Busch, Solomon Smith, Wm. S. Cuddy, Hudson E. Bridge and J. H. Shackleford.

The meeting was numerously attended. Several strong Union speeches were made, which were enthusiastically applauded. Among the speakers were F. P. BLAIR, Jr., who cordially approved the ticket, and urged all Union-loving men to support it.

SALUTE IN HONOR OF VIRGINIA.

TROY, Thursday, Feb. 7.

One hundred guns were fired at 12 o'clock today by the Bell and Everett Union party in honor of Virginia.

MOVEMENTS OF UNITED STATES TROOPS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Thursday, Feb. 7.

Ninety-four marines from Governor's Island, and fifty-five United States dragoons from Carlisle Barracks, fully equipped, passed through this city this morning *en route* to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The Artillery Company lately at Augusta arrived here this morning. They are quartered in the south wing of the Treasury building, owing to the difficulty of procuring accommodations elsewhere.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 7.

Two hundred and fifty troops from Newport, Ky., and 100 from Fort Riley, Kansas, arrived to-day, destined for the United States Arsenal in this city. The latter company, under command of Capt. LYON, who was appointed Commandant of the Arsenal, *vice* Major BELL. There are now between five and six hundred troops at the Arsenal.

THE MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

Military orders promulgated to-day by the Commander-in-Chief are prefaced as follows:

"The present condition of national affairs renders it possible that the services of the volunteer militia of Massachusetts may be required at no distant day, and at short notice by the President of the United States for the defence of the Federal Capital, and it is the desire of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, that the troops should be in readiness for any legal requisition that may be made upon them."

The orders apply more directly to the first division, and require rigid scrutiny of company roll, frequent company drills, and a thorough preparation for active service.

A PATRIOTIC SAILOR.

The United States store-ship *Supply*, which brought home from Pensacola the wives of Lieuts. SLEMMER and GILMAN, of Fort Pickens, had also on board a number of ordinaries who have been attached to the Warrenton Navy-yard, and who were present when it was ingloriously surrendered by Commodore ARMSTRONG. Among them was an old Quartermaster named WM. CONWAY, who has been a great many years in the service, being last with Capt. TURNER, in the United States ship *Saratoga*. When the fillibusters from Alabama and Florida marched through the gate and took formal possession of the Yard, without opposition from the Commandant, old CONWAY was a witness of the proceedings, and manifested in every possible way his deep mortification and disgust. On being ordered to haul down the flag, he slowly and sullenly obeyed. The crowd gathered around the flag-staff, to witness and jeer at this act of humiliation of the Government. As the starry folds in their descent touched the head of the old sailor, he could no longer restrain his feelings, tears gushed from his eyes, and, in an agony of grief and mortification, he clasped the old flag in his arms, buried his face in its folds, and kissed it repeatedly. Derisive shouts only greeted this act, and nothing but the venerable years and hearty sincerity of the old sailor, saved him from summary acts of violence by the mob. CONWAY is still on board of the *Supply*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and frequently expresses his sorrow that he should have lived to see his country's flag dishonored by her own citizens.

THE ARMS SEIZED BY THE POLICE.

Yesterday morning a writ of *replevin* was served upon Police-Superintendent KENNEDY for the thirty-eight cases of muskets seized three weeks since on board the steamer *Monticello*, as contraband of war. On the 30th ultimo, Mr. G. B. LAMAR, President of the Bank of the Republic, had an interview with Mr. KENNEDY, to whom he represented that he had been authorized by the Adjutant-General of the State of Georgia, who had purchased the arms from the Directors of a Bank at Hartford, Conn., to receive them and forward them to Georgia. Mr. KENNEDY replied that no claimant had appeared, and he did not intend to surrender the muskets until one presented himself. With this answer the conversation ended, but last Friday Mr. KENNEDY received a note from MANN & PARSONS, attorneys at-law, on behalf of Mr. WM. H. CALLENDER, making a formal demand for the arms. Mr. KENNEDY at once placed the matter in the hands of his counsel, who entered into negotiations with the claimant's representatives, and the result was the delivery of the muskets.

THE OBSTRUCTIONS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR WASHED AWAY.

Late, and it is believed reliable, intelligence from Charleston states that the four or five old hulks which were sunk in the main ship channel of Charleston harbor have been broken up by the action of easterly storms, and wholly swept away, leaving, of course, the stones used to sink them upon the bottom. The brig *Emily St. Pierre* is reported to have passed in without obstruction. It is said she drew 16 feet of water but this can hardly be correct, as she discharged a part of her cargo at Savannah. Capt. ADKINS, of the *Marion*, and BERRY, of the *Columbia*, insist that the channel obstructions still remain, and that it is not possible to pass in or out that way.

A LETTER FROM MR. CRITTENDEN.

The following letter we find in the Frankfort *Commonwealth* of Saturday:

SENATE, Jan. 28. 1861.

MY DEAR COMBS: I feel under many obligations to you for your many letters, and I beg that you will continue the correspondence, notwithstanding my omissions. What with business, consultations and unavoidable company, I have in truth hardly time to write a line to the best friend, or even to draw a free breath. Your letters have a freshness about them that makes me feel and see the things you tell me. All things here are in chaos and darkness, yet I have every confidence that though my resolutions may not pass, they will be the root out of which a settlement will grow.

The news from Frankfort is that you will not call a Convention. I am glad of it. There is no cause why we should *hasten* out of the Union at this time, and unless it is intended, I do not know what we want with a Convention. Preparations made often induce us to do things from which more consideration would have restrained us. Old Kentucky has too much dignity and history to be drifted about by every changing tide in politics. *Her* movements in the present crisis ought to be well measured, well considered, and marked with steadfast manliness. We ought to see clearly what we are to gain by disunion, before we

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution—What Should and What Should Not be Done?

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1861.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND—*Dear Sir*: Now, when the general desire is tending so strongly towards some adjustment of existing troubles, I beg leave to submit what, in my humble judgment, is the source of the present calamities, what alone can effect their permanent removal, and why the prominent measures already proposed fall short of that end.

These calamities spring from the agitation of Slavery with a view to *procure* or to *prevent* some *Congressional* LEGISLATION respecting it. Prior to the Missouri question, Slavery was talked of, preached about, praised or denounced everywhere, and in several States abolished. Yet there was no general disturbance. But when that spectre appeared in Congress the whole nation was at once all a-blaze. As soon as it disappeared all was peace again for ten or twelve years, until it returned once more with the question of the abolition in the District of Columbia, and with an ultimate resort to the power of "regulating commerce * * among the several States," threatened or apprehended, since then it has never again disappeared, nor has there been an hour of peace.

He who acquires a LAW in his favor obtains thereby the whole power of the State through all its departments, judicial, administrative, executive—nay, even military—each on its proper occasion, to be employed against his opponent. Hence the animosity of the present struggle. The right of petition and the safety of the mails got involved in the quarrel, aggravated by attempts of servile insurrection. Then came Texas—then the Mexican War—then the long "Walpurgis Night" over the spoils—then the adjustment of 1850, which most men agreed to be fair and believed to be final—then the Nebraska bill, with a determination to have no more compromises, followed by six years of unintermitted strife, discord all the while casting her apples faster and further, the reactions of exasperation quick and quicker flying—Emigrant Aid Societies—the Missouri invasions—the raid of Harper's Ferry—until now, in the mad grapple of millions with millions to carry a favorite or to defeat an obnoxious statute, the Titans of what have been miscalled the two civilizations, have laid hold on the mountains, and the nation reels and crumbles.

The three conflicting demands are, Congressional *protection* of Slavery in the Territories, Congressional *toleration*, and Congressional *prohibition*. Now, certainly Slavery is not an interest more sacred than religion; yet Congress shall make NO LAW RESPECTING an establishment of the latter; and if henceforth it could make NONE respecting the former, then except those occasional gusts which always attend a subsiding storm, a general calm would at once return. The public peace would keep itself if the only occasion for its disturbance were removed. For, the nation has too many other subjects to investigate, too many other topics to discuss, and, more than all, too much other work to do, ever to run wild again, or to keep on wild now, with an agitation which can no longer yield either law, power or distinction.

The adherents of the three conflicting platforms have lately met. Each has won something, and what each has not won it has lost. They are on the field yet. None will surrender, but why will they not all consent to *disunion*, and join hands just where they stand? Perhaps *up* to the line of thirty-six-thirty, the South,—perhaps *down* to that line, the North has prevailed. That line would make a fair apportionment of area on each side to population there. Besides, that line suggests old memories of peace; the existing disturbances were occasioned by its repeal; and why may not its restoration be permitted to bring peace once more? Then, if the Constitution could interpose and say, in terms, that on one side of it domestic servitude was prohibited, and *not* prohibited on the other, and that all power of Congress respecting that subject was abrogated, then what ability to tempt would the tempter of agitation about the Territories any longer retain? Then if the prohibition of the foreign Slave-trade were transferred from the statute to the Constitution—if abolition in the District of Columbia were forbidden by the same instrument until Maryland should lead the way, and if there were a constitutional injunction that Congress, in making all needful rules for the rendition of fugitives from service, should provide also for a just and equal trial, then the power of the National Legislature over domestic servitude would be quite too small to afford *pabulum* for any serious agitation. By a further amendment that, with these three exceptions, CONGRESS SHOULD MAKE NO LAW RESPECTING INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE EXCEPT FOR CRIME, all questions about Slavery in the States, the dockyards, the arsenals, the Territories, present and future, and in every other aspect, would be ended. A provision that henceforth other Territories should be acquired only by treaty, provisional upon the *price being voted by both Houses*, would prevent the employment of small, or fortuitous or factitious majorities to give either the South or the North greater influence by an enlargement of its area or population, and would limit future acquisitions to purposes purely *national*. As fast as territories, present or future, fill up, and come with sufficient population and proper areas and Republican Constitutions, asking for admission as States, Congress can be required to admit them without regard to Slavery. If these provisions were made unalterable, except by consent of all the States, then present territory, having all been divided, and all Congressional power to legislate on Slavery gone, what elements *can* remain to start these tumults anew? Thenceforth the nation would stand back and aloof from this perilous subject as she stands back and aloof from religious establishments and from all the other great questions of life, society and civilization; and in withholding all her own legal power, would command every State and people to withhold their's also, except only the State or people to whom the decision belongs, and on whom the benefits of a right and the retributions of a wrong decision must rest. Then, left to the tests of experience, the teachings of conscience and the investigations of wisdom, be assured that Slavery, if it be just and good, will stand, and if unjust or evil, then some sun yet to rise will find it gone, and the people where it had stood, remaining all the wiser for its lesson, and all the happier for its fall. What higher *protection, toleration* or *prohibition* can its advocates or opponents wisely demand?

Every other plan leaves Congress as an open forum for debate and legislation. For, besides the awkwardness of admitting a State without a people, admit New-Mexico, and the power survives over Nebraska, Utah, Washington, and all that wilderness. Admit these also, and that power would only sleep as it slept when the Constitution was adopted, ready to awake on the acquisition of new territory, and to produce perhaps wilder distractions than ever.

Worse than either of these, it seems to me, are those projects which would incorporate into the Constitution itself a mandate requiring a Congressional *protection* to Slavery, in future as well as present territory. Besides giving this kind of property a guarantee which no other enjoys, such a provision would create a new and high power in the nation, with an uncontrollable interest to acquire further territory—to increase the number of slaves, and to enlarge and consolidate the power of their proprietors. Already *dicta* have been spoken from the Supreme Court that no person of African descent—no matter how slight the taint in his blood—can *ever* become even so far a citizen of the United States as to be permitted to enter its Courts for *justice*. How many hundreds of thousands, or even millions, of this class are there now in Mexico, who, citizens to-day, would, by annexation or conquest, become outlawed to-morrow? Cuba is half full of the like, and Jamaica and St. Domingo quite full. Would it not be a compendious evasion of the African cruisers to return all these populations to the servitude of their ancestors? Protection is a word of discretion. The proposed amendment would make it a constitutional duty, sanctioned by oath. Such duties are never performed except when performed in full. And this duty of protection being brought into the Constitution subsequent to all the adjustments contained in it, and to all the amendments appended to it, will, by a rule which has no exception, and which never bends, override them all. Every mandate, every prohibition, every grant in that instrument will have, by intendment of law annexed to it, a proviso for the protection of slave property in the Territories. Many of the Slave States have adopted restrictions on speech and the press, and summary trials by process unknown to the common law. Congress would hardly be expected to do less, and its superior wisdom and power might prompt the accomplishment of much more. Every possible way and every possible means are left to its discretion, and the full measure of its duty is nothing short of complete protection. Obviously, if endangering the institution in the States would endanger it in the Provinces, it must then be protected in the States also. But protected how? Of course by such means as Congressional wisdom shall find best adapted to the end. An obvious means would be to stop the introduction and circulation of incendiary publications, the preaching of incendiary sermons, the inculcation in the minds of the young of incendiary precepts, the nomination of incendiary candidates, or the holding of incendiary assemblages of the people, however peaceable. If these means would give stability to Slavery in the States, and thereby protection to that institution in the Territories, then the mandate to protect is a mandate to employ them. For no lawyer ever heard or will hear of an act in conformity to an amendment being illegal, for repugnancy to any clause of the law amended. Of course, the definition and the punishment of incendiarism it would be for Congress to declare. Perhaps it might be found best to ordain grand assizes of incendiarism to be held once or twice a year in all the counties of all the States most suspected of that evil tendency, with full power to determine, *rebus emergentibus*, what facts shall constitute the crime, what proof shall establish those facts, and what punishment shall follow those proofs.

One-half the logical acumen now wasted in proving that secession is a remedy within the Constitution—that under that instrument the laws of a State recognizing Slavery accompany the master beyond the border into national territories in spite of any possible legislation of Congress to the contrary—or that "all men" means nothing but "some men"—or that the descendant, no matter how free, wise or white, of any ancestor ever brought in servitude from Africa, shall never, in any age however remote, be entitled even to "justice" in the national Courts—one-half of this acumen would, if the nation were ever suffered to relax its vigilance, infuse this mandatorial protection through all its system; slowly but surely it would spread everywhere and bind everything.

It would be curious to trace the possible operation of this newly infused duty with boundless discretion of means, on the regulations of commerce, the army and navy, the duties on imports and the general advancement and prosperity of the country. But enough is shown to make it plain that the seceding States will all make haste to return, and the Union will once more be safe.

But if in the panic of impending dissolution, if to prevent the Capital and all the organs of Government from being enveloped by a hostile force, the requisite majorities of Congress should recommend, and the requisite number of States, adopt such an amendment, though there might be a momentary truce, there never could be permanent peace—for the whole subject of Slavery in all its relations—what will weaken and what will strengthen it wherever it exists—will be brought into Congress for everlasting discussion and legislation, with bitterness and exasperation hitherto unfelt. No; if nothing but such an amendment can reconstruct the Union, better leave it in ruins than to prepare by such means for the more signal ruin that will surely follow.

If these distractions are to disappear, if peace is to return, and the old harmony ever to be restored, and existing animosities ever to be forgotten, it can be accomplished only by laying the AX at the root of the evil, in the real or supposed legislative power of Congress respecting domestic servitude, and thus withdrawing the whole general subject forever from the national politics. Relegate the whole subject to the States, where all except international topics, treated of in complete bodies of jurisprudence, are still retained. No motive, no passion, no interest will remain for outside or inside disturbance beyond the civil power of the State to repress, unless they come in the form of domestic insurrection or foreign invasions. Against these, from whatever cause or whatever quarter they may come, the nation is bound to interpose. No interest of society, of life, liberty, happiness or property, has any other guarantee, or needs any. This is enough to secure peace, safety and enlightened progress. Beyond this, protection to our interest disturbs others, and often oppresses all, and brings repose to none.

I have the honor to be, &c., A. C. B.

Position and Duty of New-York.

In the Democratic Convention which met at Albany, last week, JAMES S. THAYER, Esq., made a speech which has been represented as incendiary in its advice to the Northern States. The following extracts sets forth the sentiments which he expressed on two of the leading points discussed:

A STATE CONVENTION.

Assuming that there is an actual condition of revolution in the country, it would seem proper that the two sections, which stand in a hostile attitude to each other, should occupy a corresponding relation to themselves, and to each other. That is, if the Southern States, with a view to a dismemberment of the Government, are referring the great questions involved in it to the people, for their deliberate and final action, the North should consult the same source of power to decide upon her action. And while separate State action for secession is going on at the South, separate State action for the preservation of the Union may be going on at the North. If the State of New-York will place herself in this position, and bring home the question to her own people, she can speak with an authentic voice, that will command and receive the respect and attention of the other States. Union demonstrations, self-constituted Conventions, addresses and resolutions, full and running over with devotion and love to the Constitution, will avail nothing. But the sovereignty of New-York, speaking through an authorized Convention of delegates, elected by her people, will be heard and heeded, and the dark and ominous shadow of disunion, that now seems hastening to complete the full circle of the dial, if it cannot be altogether stayed, shall be turned back, until patriotism, wisdom and forbearance have done their office, and the people, by their own voice, decree that their Constitution and Government shall be no more.

If six States have already seceded, and six others have called Conventions of their people, to consult as to the condition of the country, and it may be to concert measures to go out of the Union, is it not time that New-York (the largest State in the Union) should inaugurate some action corresponding to that movement? Let the Legislature be at once petitioned to authorize a Convention of delegates, to be chosen by the people, to assemble at the earliest practicable moment, for the purpose of considering the alarming condition of public affairs, and adopting such measures as may comport with her own interests, her duties and relations, to the Federal Government and the other States of the Union. No other action is at all commensurate with the critical condition of the country. If our Government must pass away, shall it not be by a process as formal, as deliberate and authoritative as that by which it came into existence. The Constitution was framed by deputies chosen by the legislative branches of the original thirteen States. It was referred to Conventions of delegates chosen directly by the people for adoption. By adoption, it became the Constitution of the United States. In this respect, from the beginning to the end, it bears with impress of sovereignty, and now, in the day of its threatened overthrow, the feeblest construction of its rights and obligations, recognizes no way of dissolving the Federal tie, but by the formal and deliberate action of the people in their sovereignty capacity. It may be said that the Constitution itself contains the remedy when a State or States attempt to dissolve their connection with it. Legally this may be so, practically the remedy fails, or becomes worse than the disease when disunion rises to the dimensions of revolution. "*Inter arma silent leges.*" And there is, then, no resort but to the *source* of all political power—the people. Departments of the Government, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, each and all must act within the limitations prescribed to them. But the people may go outside of the Constitution, above and beyond it. They may in their sovereign capacity deal with it in other forms than those provided for in the Constitution itself. Six States acting without the pale and authority of the Constitution have determined in their sovereign character that they will dissolve their relation to it. Others will follow. It may be said that this is unconstitutional. Granted. It is nevertheless *a fact*, and in order that those who would preserve the Union may not be taken at a disadvantage, they should assume an attitude as free and unconstrained as those who would sever it. To-day in the midst of a revolution, New-York stands inactive and voiceless, while an epoch involving her destiny is passing. And shall she bear no part in the great drama that will fill the largest chapter in the history of our race, except after the shifting scenes have passed, to wake unprepared to tragic and bloody issue that will overwhelm her in a common ruin?

First—The effect of such a movement will be to place New-York in a position to act in the wisest manner for the preservation of her own interests.

Second—It will present what has not yet been done, the real question at issue, and whatever course is finally adopted, that course will receive the deliberate sanction of a majority of the people of the State, and, if not the support, the acquiescence of all, and thus avert the fearful calamity of a revolution at home.

Third—It will be received by the South as the evidence that we at the North comprehend the full measures of the dangers that beset us, and are acting under the conviction that a revolution exists, and are prepared to meet the crisis, with dignity and self-respect, and with a due regard to their just rights and our common obligations to the Government.

Fourth—*We shall gain time*, and with a Convention in session at the same time that like bodies will be assembled in Border States, they will naturally await our action, and we shall be in a position to receive and make propositions that may result in an adjustment of all differences. If no adjustment can be made, we can decide on what terms a peaceable separation shall take place.

Fifth—Other Northern States will follow the action of New-York, and thus the way may be opened to the only path of deliverance—a National Convention of all the States.

THE POLICY OF COERCION.

You ask if I am for "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws?" I answer, that so long as the people cherish "a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to the Union," I "would indignantly frown upon every attempt to enfeeble its sacred ties." But when the tie is broken, when fraternal hands are unclasped, they should never, *never* be raised in hostility to each other. The Constitution, while it measures out to all the States alike the great objects for which it was ordained and established—"justice, domestic tranquility, the general welfare, the common defence, and the blessings of liberty,"—I would look up and recognize no other *motto* than that which floats from the proud beak of the star-surrounded eagle, *esto perpetua*. But when one by one those stars go out, and I see the waning light of a divided constellation, I will not attempt to force them back to their places, and in the vain effort,—to renew the previous glories of that once serene and radiant upper sky, that canopied the whole land,—wrap the heavens in a direful conflagration of fire and blood.

"The enforcement of the laws," when the hand of Black Republicanism turns to bloodred, and seeks from the fragments of a violated Constitution and broken laws, to construct a scaffolding for coercion, I would reverse the order of the French Revolution, and save the blood of the people, by making those at home, who would inaugurate the "reign of terror," the first victims of the National Guillotine.

Unionism and Secession.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Hon. Mr. BOULIGNY, M. C. of Louisiana, who has done himself so much honor by standing by the Union, is a Creole of the State, and unites in himself the blood of the very best families of the old French population. Whatever may *appear*, just at this time, to be the course of the descendants of the old French population, they are misrepresented, and have great injustice done them, if they are considered anything else than conservative and Union-loving people. They were always distinguished for their political admiration and personal love for Mr. CLAY; and Mr. BENJAMIN, who so recently insulted the Creole population of Louisiana, by his seceding speech in the United States Senate, is a native of Charleston, S. C., and won his present position, political and social, because he was deemed to idolize Mr. CLAY and his national political sentiments. Mr. SLIDELL, the other retiring United States Senator, is a native of New-York. Two of the members of the Lower House, who "went off," DAVIDSON and TAYLOR, were elected to their places as *Union men*, against avowed State's-rights candidates. Mr. BOULIGNY truly represents Louisiana; and when the rebellion is passed, and Southern men think constitutionally, and not madly, he will be the favorite son of the South, and an honored and beloved citizen of the whole country.

PELICAN.

Good News from Kentucky.

KENTUCKY HOLDS BACK—THE PRECIPITATORS ROUTED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861.

The Senate of Kentucky, yesterday, by 25 to 12, and very likely the House to-day by about 60 to 30, resolve to adjourn over from the 6th inst. to the 24th of April, to suspend action for some eighty days. This is cheering. It gives us time; it thwarts and routs the Yanceyites. Those conspirators against the rights and interests of Kentuckians, as citizens of the United States, and of Kentucky are checkmated. The General Assembly are not unmindful of the powerful popular sentiment of this State for clinging to the Union.

Accordingly, they resolve that the people of Kentucky are profoundly concerned about the dangers to the integrity and perpetuity of the Union, and are deeply solicitous for some measure of peace to save it; that they, the Kentucky legislators, appeal to their Southern brethren to stay the work of revolution, and return, and make one mighty effort to perpetuate the Union; that they protest against coercion as unwise, inexpedient, tending to the destruction of our common country, far less efficacious to bring back our stray sisters, than persuasive and peaceable means which alone, in their opinion, can allay the secession fever, check the secession politicians, and furnish the depressed and overridden Union men of the South time to recruit, and recover their strength and influence over the precipitated and imposed-on masses; that, as they, the Legislature of Kentucky, have applied to Congress to call a National Convention, have requested the Legislatures of all the other States to make similar applications, and have appointed Commissioners to the Central Conference at Washington, it is unnecessary and inexpedient for them to take any further action for the present; and, therefore, that they adjourn on the 6th, to reassemble on the fourth Wednesday of April next, then "to take into consideration the responses of our sister States, the then condition of the nation, and to adopt such measures as may be proper, and the interests of Kentucky may require."

Despite the apparent partial success of the precipitators all along the Gulf, I cherish and reaffirm my abiding confidence that the people of Kentucky will look to their own highest interests, ponder what will be best for themselves, act for themselves, remain in the Union during the administration of President LINCOLN, and regard the peaceable and efficacious remedies provided by the Union for all wrongs committed against the Union by politicians, parties or States, in either section. PONTIAC.

Affairs in Michigan—Resolutions on the Crisis.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LANSING, Mich., Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

Although the Legislature has been now a whole month in session, the two Houses have not, until to-day, agreed upon a set of "Resolutions upon the state of the Union." This delay has not been occasioned by any weak fears of taking a bold stand in the matter, as the respective resolutions of the two Houses, passed many days ago, clearly show. Each have fully expressed a firm belief in the supremacy of the Constitution, their abhorrence of treason, fidelity to the Union, their firm belief that no State can absolve its citizens from their allegiance to the Union, and each have tendered the force and resources of the State to the General Government. The trouble has been that there has not been opposition of sufficent strength to concentrate the friends of the spirit of the resolutions; and each House, seemingly desirous of the honor of the paternity of the successful resolutions, has rather mulishly adhered to its own production. But the reception of the late Virginia resolutions, yesterday, has had the effect to arouse the Houses to a sense of their position, and, to-day, the following resolutions, introduced by WM. T. HOWELL, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations in the Town-House, were passed:

Joint resolution on the state of the Union:

Whereas, Certain citizens of the United States are, at this time, in open rebellion against the Government, and by overt acts threaten its peace and harmony, and compass its final overthrow; therefore,

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is supreme, with full inherent powers of self-protection and defence.

Resolved, That Michigan adheres to the Government, as ordained by the Constitution, and for sustaining it intact, hereby pledges and tenders to the General Government all its military power and military resources.

Resolved, That concession and compromise are not to be entertained or offered to traitors, while the rights and interests of Union-loving citizens shall be regarded and respected in every place and under all circumstances.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors of our sister States.

On Wednesday, the Republicans of both Houses met in caucus to discuss the Virginia resolutions. After a long discussion, prolonged well into the evening, it was decided to recommend to the Legislature to send no Commissioners to Washington.

To-day, the question was introduced into the Senate in the shape of a joint resolution and was lost. Had it passed the Senate, I think the House would have rejected it.

Thus Michigan will probably stand alone in her refusal to send Commissioners to the Convention proposed by Virginia. A hot discussion is expected soon upon the attempt to repeal the Personal Liberty Laws.

THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AND PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

On the 31st ult., in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Senate on the 19th, the President transmitted to that body the correspondence between Hon. J. S. BLACK, Secretary of State, and the different foreign Ministers at Washington, relative to the clearances of vessels from Charleston.

Mr. R. SCHLEIDEN put these questions to the Secretary of State:

1. How are Bremen captains, and consignees of goods imported from Bremen, or in Bremen vessels, at any of the ports of that State, to act, in order to avoid all violations of the revenue laws of the United States?

2. Does the Government of the United States hold itself responsible to the owners of goods now stored in, or which may hereafter be placed in the United States bonded warehouses at Charleston?

3. In case of the discontinuance of the United States Custom-house at Charleston, will Bremen vessels be permitted thence on their voyage, without hindrance on the part of the United States?

The following communications from Lord LYONS covers the same points as those presented for the consideration of the State Department by Senor TASSARA, the Spanish Minister:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1860.

SIR: Her Majesty's Consul at Charleston has sent to me a copy of an ordinance passed by a Convention sitting in that city, by which it appears to be declared, in effect, that the Custom-houses of the United States in South Carolina are converted into Custom-houses of that State; that the customs' officers of the Federal Government are to become customs' officers of South Carolina; that the revenue and navigation laws of the United States are, with one or two specified exceptions, adopted as law of South Carolina; lastly, that all duties and moneys hereinfore collected on account of the United States, are to be collected on account of South Carolina. I am, moreover, informed that the provisions of this ordinance have been carried into actual execution.

Such being the case, her Majesty's Consul has felt it to be his duty to call my attention to certain practical difficulties connected with the entry and clearance of British vessels, and to request me to send him instructions for his own guidance and for that of masters and consignees of such vessels.

I lose no time in submitting these difficulties to you, being confident that the Government of the United States will be as anxious as I am to prevent any loss or injury, or even any inconvenience, being sustained by foreign commerce, in consequence of the anomalous state of things which appears to exist in South Carolina.

Her Majesty's Consul first mentions the points involved in the arrival of a British vessel, an event which may occur at any moment. He observes that, by the law of the United States, passed on the 3d March, 1817, it is required "that, upon the arrival of a foreign vessel, the master shall (previous to his being permitted to enter at the Custom-house) produce to the Collector, within forty-eight hours of his arrival, a certificate from the Consul or Vice-Consul of the nation to which the vessel belongs, that he has deposited at the consulate the register, clearance, and other documents granted at the Custom-house at the port from whence he last sailed." The penalty upon the masters for non-compliance with this enactment appears to be fine of $500 to $2,000.

With regard to the *clearance* of British vessels, Her Majesty's Consul points out that the law just quoted requires that, "before a foreign Consul shall deliver to the master or commander of a foreign vessel the register or other papers deposited with him, he shall require the production of a clearance from the Collector of the United States customs at the port of the vessel's entry." It seems that, if a foreign vessel violate this provision, he is liable to be tried by the Supreme Court, and, on conviction, to be fined from $500 to $5 000.

Her Majesty's Consul states further that it is necessary to consider the case of an American or other non-British vessel bearing a recognized flag, which may be desirous of sailing to a British port, having on board cargo the whole or part of which is the property of a British subject.

Lastly, the Consul adverts to the question of the legality of the payment of duties by a British ship to the *de facto* Collector of the State of South Carolina, in the absence of a Collector of the United States, and upon the requirement of such *de facto* Collector.

I do not think it necessary to make any suggestions of my own as to the measures required with regard to those several points. I take it for granted that the Government of the United States will never exact penalties, nor allow foreign vessels to be subjected to detention or inconvenience, in consequence of non-compliance with formalities, or non-payment of duties in cases such as those mentioned above, in which compliance or payment has become impossible. I limit myself to earnestly requesting the Government to give me, without delay, such information respecting its wishes and intentions as may enable me to give definite instructions to Her Majesty's Consul at Charleston, and to remove any apprehension which may exist that the abolition *de facto* of the United States Custom-house in South Carolina will be allowed to subject British vessels or British commerce to loss, injury or inconvenience.

In the confidence that you will do me the honor to answer this note at your earliest convenience, I remain, with the highest consideration, your most obedient, humble servant, LYONS.

Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK,
Secretary of State, &c.

In reply to these communications and to others from the same sources, asking regarding the removal of buoys and lighthouses by the authorities of South Carolina, Secretary BLACK replied as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1861.

MY LORD: I have had the honor to receive your lordship's two notes, dated respectively the 31st ultimo and the 7th instant. I have laid them before the President, who directs me to say in reply that he deeply regrets that any injury should happen to the commerce of foreign and friendly nations, and especially that British subjects who are engaged in lawful trade at the port of Charleston, should suffer in consequence of the anomalous state of things which has existed there for a short time past.

* * * * * * *

In your lordship's first note several cases are put, and you request me to furnish such information respecting them as will enable you to give definite instructions to Her Majesty's Consul at Charleston. The points thus raised will be answered as fully as, in the nature of things, this Government can speak of events which have not yet occurred.

The jurisdiction of the Federal Government to regulate trade with foreign nations, and to impose duties on goods imported into the United States, is exclusive. Congress has, as you are fully aware, exercised this power by passing laws which clearly define the duties, rights and liabilities of foreigners, as well as American citizens, engaged in that business. This Government cannot acknowledge any standard of legality, or any rule of conduct, other than these prescribed in the statutes referred to. It necessarily follows from this that payments of duties to a person who is not the proper officer of the United States, and authorized by the laws of the United States to receive them, will be a mispayment. Nor can a clearance which may be obtained contrary to those laws be regarded as valid by the Federal authorities.

Whether the state of things now existing at Charleston will or will not be regarded as a sufficient reason for not executing the penalties which may be incurred by British subjects, is a question which I am very sure you will see the necessity of reserving until it practically arises. It seems to me impossible to deal with it in the abstract, or to lay down any general rule at this moment which might not be misinterpreted hereafter. Each case will, no doubt, have its own peculiarities. The degree of constraint under which the party who violates the law may be compelled to act at the time, and what amount of coercive power South Carolina will bring to bear upon the masters of vessels, or consignees of cargoes, are facts which may have some influence, but cannot be ascertained now.

I regret that these considerations compel me to decline giving any assurance concerning the intention of the President in regard to the supposed case you speak of.

Your lordship's motive in making the inquiry is fully appreciated. Any uncertainty on such a subject is, in itself, an evil which ought to be removed, if it could be. But the reliance which your lordship cannot but feel on the justice of this Government, will, no doubt, quiet all apprehension of ultimate wrong to British subjects, if such wrong can possibly be avoided.

In reply to your lordship's second note, which concerns the extinguishment of the lights, the destruction of the beacons, the removal of the buoys, &c., which serve as guides to the entrance of the harbor of Charleston, I am unable to say more at the present moment, than that notice will be given by the Treasury Department of the condition in which these acts of South Carolina have put the coast.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your lordship the assurance of my high consideration.

J. S. BLACK.

Lord LYONS, &c., &c., &c.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN COLLECTOR COLCOCK AND JUDGE MAGRATH.

Collector COLCOCK, of Charleston, applied, on the 21st of January, to Ex-Judge MAGRATH, now Gov. PICKENS' Secretary of State, asking him for advice as to the course to be pursued in the event of interference by the Government at Washington with the clearance of vessels and the payment of duties. Under date of January 29, Judge MAGRATH replies in a long and rather obscure communication, stating that the difficulties anticipated must occur, if they occur at all, with vessels of three classes—those owned by foreign powers, or those owned by States in the Union, and by the States out of the Union. With regard to the first class no difficulty can be foreseen, as the principles of public law, as recognized at Washington on this point, are plain. All treaties with the United States recognize the law under those treaties as binding upon all the States, and such treaties continue binding on the States which still maintain the Confederation known as the United States. Judge MAGRATH then proceeds to discuss the *status* of South Carolina. She has resumed her independence, he says, and only those States which maintain the existence of the United States as a despotism deny this fact. If a State, he says, has not a right to secede from the United States, then would the consequences have followed, that being free before the adoption of the Constitution, it lost its freedom by becoming a party to a compact to secure, among other things, a more perfect freedom.

If she has resumed her independence, it cannot be denied that South Carolina has a perfect right to make treaties with foreign Powers. As the letter of the Collector seems to assume that the United States Government denies the independence of South Carolina, Judge MAGRATH refers to the relations which exist between the two powers. The State, at least, has a Government *de jure*, if not *de facto*, and Judge MAGRATH thinks it fortunate that with regard to Governments of this description, the late Secretary of the United States, as well as the present one, recently the Attorney General, have given a construction of the law of nations in a case that may be deemed similar. He then cites the case of Peru, where it was decided that the *de facto* Government was to be respected and obeyed. Vessels of the United States had a right to be protected when they obeyed the regulations existing in the ports they entered, &c. The six propositions respecting Peru, which Attorney-General BLACK advanced and supported, are then cited. The conclusion, *therefore*, is that the United States will recognize any foreign vessels entering or going out of the port of Charleston. Until the United States Government itself causes this position to be questioned, Judge MAGRATH thinks that it will be easy for the Collector to dispose of each case as it may occur. He then adds:

"It will be sufficient to notify the parties in all cases, that the State of South Carolina is not a part of the United States; that the revenue laws of the United States are not of force within the limits of this State; that all commercial regulations at this port are of force by the authority only of the State of South Carolina; and that no interference will be permitted by the Government of the United States with such regulations as the State of South Carolina has provided; nor will the authority of the Government of the United States be permitted to be exercised within the limits of the State.

You will thereupon proceed to discharge your duties as provided in the Ordinance of the Convention; and if it should happen that after such explanation, in any case, other questions may arise than such as are provided for in his note, you will make a particular report to this department. Whatever may be the ability of a Foreign Power to secure for its vessels adequate protection, the authorities of this State will regard the attempt of the Government of the United States to interfere with the vessel of a friendly Power upon the waters over which the jurisdiction of the State extends, in the same light as if the attempt were made upon a vessel belonging to this State."

The last class of vessels to which he alludes are those belonging to the United States. If that Government prohibits them from traffic with South Carolina, there can be no objection. The last class of vessels is those of seceded States. The high seas are the common property of nations, and if a compliance with certain laws is impossible, how can there be any punishment awarded? Even upon the narrowest and most technical ground, an attempt to forfeit a vessel because of her non-compliance with the provisions of the laws of the United States, would, before any impartial tribunal or enlightened Judge, be summarily dismissed. Nor would the repetition or renewal of the attempt to enforce such condemnation or forfeiture, be regarded otherwise than the exhibition of a tyrannical will, stripped of the power to make its attempted exercise even respectable. The instructions, after endeavoring to show the Federal Government that it would destroy peace to interfere with these views by force, conclude by saying, should the Government of the United States, in relation to foreign vessels, change the rule which it has declared applicable to its own vessels, it will be for that Government to explain to foreign nations the reasons which have induced, at this time, that change. And it will be for such foreign nations to determine how far such reasons are satisfactory.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE RESULT IN VIRGINIA.

The returns of the election in Virginia, as given in the Petersburgh *Express*, of Feb. 6, present some interesting features. Out of 44 Counties then reported 32 had elected conservative candidates,—some of them for the Union in any event. Among those best known to the country at large who have been returned, are Hon. Timothy Rives, who defeated Edward Ruffin, Jr., by an overwhelming majority; Messrs. Baldwin, Baylor, and A. H. Stuart, elected from Augusta County; Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston, from Montgomery County; Hon. W. L. Goggin, from Bedford County, and Hon. Sherrard Clemens, from Ohio County. Then it is settled that Ex-Secretary Floyd has been defeated in Washington County, and that Campbell and Grant, conservatives, have been returned. Ex-Governor Wise had a Methodist clergyman to contend with in Princess Ann County, and it is by no means certain that he has defeated him. In commenting on the result the Richmond *Dispatch* insists on people at the North making a distinction between Unionists and Submissionists, and expresses a belief that Virginia will be content with no settlement that does not restore the whole Union. It that cannot be accomplished, she will, of choice, as well as from the necessity of her position, go with a Southern Confederacy.

The Petersburgh *Express* concludes a leader with these lines:

"Let the Republicans do *their* duty, and Virginia will do *hers*. Let *them* show justice and equality—honor and honesty—good faith and patriotism, and all may yet be well."

HON. SHERRARD CLEMENS BEFORE HIS CONSTITUENTS.

On the Saturday night preceding the election in Virginia a large meeting was held at Wheeling, which was addressed by both the secession and anti secession candidates for the State Convention. The former were compelled by the crowd to make their remarks rather brief, but Hon. SHERRARD CLEMENS was greeted with applause which indicated the emphatic indorsement his course received last Monday. In his address he said that it had been charged that the workingmen who nominated him were Republicans. Candidates were the servants of the people, and Republicans had a right to vote for who they pleased, but he denied that they were Republicans, and referred to the gentlemen themselves. Another charge was that all his interests were in Louisiana, a seceding State. What little he had was here—every dollar of it. He then appealed to the naturalized citizens to stand by the Constitution to which they had sworn allegiance, and exhorted them to vote for no man whose fidelity to the Union was not above suspicion.

He had thrown off party shackles, and party maledictions were being showered upon him thick and fast because he did so. He then made a convincing argument showing the disasters and dangers and taxes that must inevitably follow secession. His hearers would get no benefit from the opening of the African Slave-trade. The niggers would leave Virginia quicker than cream would curdle under a thunder-storm. He was in favor of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. He had been called a Republican, and his votes in Congress this session had been pointed to as evidences of it. He had voted for a resolution of thanks to the gallant Major ANDERSON, who with his gallant little band had nobly upheld the flag of his country. He had voted for HOWARD'S resolution to appoint a Committee of Five to inquire into the doings of traitors who sought to take forcible possession of the Capital of their country. If that was Republicanism, he stood by it. He defied any honest Democrat to put his finger on the place where he had departed from the creed of that party as it was. Mr. CLEMENS spoke for nearly two hours.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says of Messrs. CLEMENS and HUBBARD:

"Neither of them *will ever, under any circumstances, vote for an Ordinance of Secession, and they will never, never sign one if passed over their votes.*"

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN FORT SUMTER.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes the appended extract from a letter written by one of the garrison in Fort Sumter, to a friend in that City:

FORT SUMTER, S. C., Sunday, Jan. 27, 1861.

Our present status may be described as the *lull before the storm*. The papers will tell you many things about us that are utterly and entirely false. We are yet receiving no fresh provisions of *any kind* from Charleston. A quantity of beef was sent some days ago, but as no arrangement had yet been made with the authorities, *we sent it back*, saying to Gov. PICKENS, that if we were to be furnished *as a right*, we would make the customary arrangements in town, but if it was sent as a *civility*, or courtesy, *we declined* to receive anything. The papers here publish falsehoods every day. That we are receiving fresh provisions is false; that our boat was fired into by a battery on Sullivan's Island is also false; and that Maj. ANDERSON is a Secessionist is equally so. And thus it goes on. We have no way of making known our position, except through Washington. We are, to all intents and purposes, in as perfect a state of siege as if actual war prevailed. No boat leaves our fort for town, or approaches it, without a white flag. All communication, except our mails, is cut off, as it has always been since we occupied this fort. Our provisions are running short, and we have now no sugar or coffee for the officers, and the men are on half rations. We have not enough of anything but flour and pork to last any length of time. Our women and children leave for New-York on Wednesday. It is better they should be away. *Our guns are all up, and we are waiting the progress of events.* If the Crittenden resolutions or their equivalent do not pass, the entire South is gone. This fort is cold and damp. We have insufficient fuel and food, and nothing but salt air to breathe, which I despise. But "a soldier's life is always gay," you know.

A COMPROMISE OSTRACISED.

This is the manner in which the Chicago *Tribune*, of Feb. 4 reads Hon. Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, out of the Republican Party:

"The people of the Fourth Congressional District, in this State, have heretofore been under the impression that they were represented by a Republican. They will think so no more. Whatever Mr. KELLOGG may have been at the time of his election, he is not a Republican now. He has gone "hook and line, bob and sinker." He has deserted his colors in the face of the enemy, betrayed his constituency, and sought more congenial political associations. In introducing into the House of Representatives a resolution to incorporate the Breckinridge platform into the Constitution, he reached at a single step the lowest depth of political degradation."

THE ROUTE WHICH MR. LINCOLN TAKES TO WASHINGTON.—Mr. JNO. W. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in a letter to Mayor BERRETT, of Washington, gives an emphatic denial to the statement that there is any probability Mr. LINCOLN would be interfered with should he take that route to the

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Extent of Destitution in Kansas—Measures of Relief—General Affairs in the Territory—Admission of the State, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Jan. 28, 1861.

We are now surrounded by the scenes of mid-Winter, not unlike those witnessed at this season in more Northern latitudes. Some fifteen days ago the snow fell about twenty inches deep at this place, and between here and Atchison it is said to be thirty inches. Until that time very little snow had fallen, and in many counties our cattle were living without fodder. But a great change is now upon us. Hundreds of cattle must still shift for themselves, as there is nothing to feed with generally, and many of them must perish, if this weather continues.

That, however, is the least of our hardships. During the whole Winter a large number of our poor people had been employed in drawing loads of provisions from Atchison into every county in Kansas, to sustain those who would otherwise be left without any support. When this snow-storm came upon us, there were not less than two or three hundred teams thus out on the roads—all with wagons. Many of them were men who left wives and children at home with barely provisions enough to last until their return, under ordinary circumstances. The condition of those families, as well as many others, depending upon these same loads of provisions, can well be imagined, when it is known that the most of the teams are still blocked by the snows, many of them having been out now from eighteen to twenty-five days.

We expect to hear of actual starvation in consequence of this misfortune. One case is already reported of a family of five having starved last week in the eastern part of Anderson County. But the teamsters themselves must suffer little better than death. Many of them travel across the Indian reservation, where settlements are many miles apart, and they have been obliged to camp just where the storm overtook them. I recently heard from a company in camp but eight miles from this place, on the Delaware lands, who were all in a state of great suffering. Several had frozen feet, and some of their feet are described as a putrid mass, so that nothing but amputation can save their lives. One old gentleman from Linn County, by the name of WILSON, who is about 70 years of age, was among them. He was otherwise feeble—just bending over his grave—and in that condition, camped in a patch of timbers away from settlements, he is attacked with the ague. It should be remembered that my knowledge of these things extends only for a few miles around at present, but I have every reason to suppose that the same suffering exists everywhere, excepting, perhaps, in a few Southern Counties, where the snow has been much lighter.

It is admitted by us all that this is the greatest fall of snow we have ever witnessed in Kansas; and as sleighs and sleds are comparatively unknown here, we are somewhat compelled to suspend traveling for the present. Even our mails have not reached us but a few times for the last two weeks. We are not without this consolation, however—this depth of snow secures the little Winter wheat there is sown, and imparts confidence that next season will be generally productive.

Just at this juncture it is evident to our Relief Committee that aid from the States is fast diminishing—at the very time most needed. They calculate that the provisions now on hand, with all that is liable to arrive in the future, from present indications, will not sustain our people more than *thirty days* from this time. Our future is truly alarming. This has aroused our Legislature to renewed action, and to-morrow a memorial will probably be adopted, to the Governors and Legislatures of the Free States, asking for an *immediate appropriation* for our relief. If adopted thus, and reindorsed by our Territorial Relief Committee, one or more agents will start at once to visit the Legislatures now in session on that mission; and for the sake of our many aching hearts, it is hoped their appeal will not be in vain. For many reasons we had hoped for a favorable Winter, but it seems fated otherwise. The thermometer has been from five to eight degrees below zero several times since the snow fell, thus making camp life the more oppressive.

Our Legislature is in full blast, and are beginning to pass bills with usual dispatch. Divorce bills continue to pour in upon them, but the House has so far given them all an emphatic negative. If they hold out till the end, it will inaugurate a new era in Kansas legislation. Many subjects of an important nature are now receiving their consideration, and among them are bills to organize the militia; to provide against the payment of illegal debts; and to save the Union generally. Of the latter class are the following joint resolutions, declaratory of the views of the Governor and Legislative Assembly upon the pending national controversy:

"*Resolved by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas*, That as a citizens of a common country and subjects of the most liberal Government ever established among men, we deeply deplore the attitude of hostility assumed by some of the States against the Federal Government.

Resolved, That we believe that that Constitution, which has heretofore rendered the United States the most prosperous and happy of all the nations, and made it an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, contains sufficient guarantees to secure the rights of all; and, also, possesses the inherent power to enforce their observance; we, therefore, implore our brethren, at present excited and estranged, not to destroy in haste, that which it took our fathers years of labor to establish, but to come back to its sacred compromises, and, in accordance with its provisions, adjust existing difficulties, and renew their fealty to the Union.

Resolved, That we most respectfully recommend a division of the Territories on the line of 36° 30', as a basis for the adjustment of the question of Slavery therein."

These resolutions have occupied the time of the Council principally for the last three days, and it is probable that a substitute will be adopted for the last one. That is rather too conservative for conservative Kansas. While we are loyal to the Union, we see no necessity for stooping from the position that has just secured us so glorious a national triumph. There is a young gentleman here lately from the East, of whom it is said in fantastic circles, that he has *a steel backbone*, and we hope there will be no duty laid upon that *genus*, at present.

We are now daily on the alert for the earliest Washington news relative to our expected admission. It is the opinion here, that before this reaches you we shall enter the shattered Confederation. Under such circumstances as would be supposed, the Senatorial question is rising above all others, politically, for the time. The telegraph last night brought us the choice bit of gossip from Washington that among the principal candidates for that position here, were Messrs. ARNEY, POMEROY and GRAHAM. We always expect to get something new from the telegraph, and here it comes, without stint. Every man, woman and child in Kansas, upon reading that, will indulge in a broad grin for two minutes and a half, with the right thumb to the nose, with the fingers extended and gently moving. If it did not cost ARNY more than twenty dollars to send that morsel to the country, we can assure him that it has been worth at least twenty times what it cost. It has no parallel as a "*laughing cure*."

Of Mr. GRAHAM, about the same remarks would apply, but Gen. POMEROY continues, as he has long been, the first choice of a majority of our people north of Kansas River. On the south side it is impossible to say who has the best chance at present. The fight will be a triangular one between F. P. STANTON, J. M. WINCHILL and J. H. LANE. It is easier to say who *ought to be* defeated, than who will be. This Senatorial issue is working corruption in this present Legislature, and we shall all be glad when the question is removed from our politics. All principles, all interests, and all men are sacrificed at the crook of a finger upon this Unitarian altar. The contest will grow hotter the longer it rages. Without doubt, the Senatorial election will be put off until after the 4th of March, consequently until after the public patronage for the Territory has been disbursed.

Another question comes in here. The members elect to the Legislature, under the Wyandot Constitution, were elected in December, 1859, the House for one year, and the Senate for two years. Now it is a question, upon which "doctors disagree," when that time expires. The Constitution was not sufficiently explicit upon that point, as all believed at that time that we should be admitted long before this time. I incline to the opinion now that the decision will be, that the members to the House must be elected again, upon a proclamation from Gov. ROBINSON. If so, then will come the hottest campaign ever witnessed in Kansas.

RANDOLPH.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

HOW THE PRINCE WENT TO COLLEGE.—The English Press found cause for merriment, in the fact that our people manifested great curiosity concerning the Prince of Wales, during his recent visit to this country, and they lost no opportunity which could be used as a text for good-natured raillery and innocent sarcasm. By the papers recently received, we find that an equal amount of curious interest, of anxious impertinence, and pertinacious pushing was discoverable on the occasion of the matriculation of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, at Cambridge. The Prince, accompanied by Major-General BRUCE and Capt. GREY, entered the city at twelve o'clock, and immediately the "joy-bells" were rung, a vast procession of spectators gathered, and everything and body was in a topsy-turvy state. The Chancellor of the University was honored with a presentation to the Prince, as was all the professors, doctors and big-wigs. After this, the Corporation were presented, and then the Chief Magistrate read the following civic address:

To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:

May it please your Royal Highness:

We, Her Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the borough of Cambridge, humbly crave leave to be permitted to offer to your Royal Highness our congratulations upon your admission as member of the University of Cambridge.

We earnestly trust that your Royal Highness' connection with that ancient and illustrious seminary of sound learning and religious education may be productive of advantage to that body, and of entire satisfaction to your Royal Highness.

We beg to add our best wishes for the health and happiness of your Royal Highness.

This, the young student was gracious'y pleased to receive, and then *en grand tenue*, they proceeded to the College, where the Prince enrolled his name upon the book, took the oath of allegiance, and then, being tired of ceremony, went with Capt. GREY to play at tennis. After the Prince had gone, a scramble ensued for the possession of the pen with which he signed his cognomen, and it became the prize of a lady, who exhibited it with pleasure and satisfaction. On the whole, we should think H. R. H. might enjoy "going to college," and have a very comfortable time of it.

FOOD FOR SOLDIERS.—It is well known that the biscuit used in the French army and navy is as hard as a cannon-ball, as perishable as an egg, and as indigestible as sand. A Mr. DUPUYPARLIER has recently prepared some good compressed bread, to replace that now in use, and is endeavoring to have it used in the service. Small loaves baked in tins are thoroughly dried, and then pressed into cakes four inches square and three-quarters of an inch thick by a machine, invented and patented by M. MARINONI, of Paris. The cakes recover their original dimensions when put into water. They have been tasted and approved of by the Empetor, who has ordered 2,000 rations (four cakes each) to be made of the bread.

TRAIN-WAY SAFETY.—Mr. TRAIN, who has met with remarkable success in his Metropolitan railways, writes as follows to the London papers:

Sir, I am importing from Philadelphia, for the use of my street railway carriages, wheels which are not affected by frost, and which cannot be broken by any ordinary concussion. The use of them is general in the United States, and I shall be glad to make them known to any railway engineers who may favor me with a call. These wheels would remove one cause of many recent disasters. I propose to remove another and most serious drawback to railway travelling by giving to passengers a means of communication with the guard by an apparatus so simple and inexpensive that I shall be glad to furnish one free of charge; and I engage to forfeit £5 for every unnecessary but *bona fide* stoppage of the train by its use. I am, Sir, yours, &c., GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

RAREY IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—While Mr. RAREY was in England, his manner of subjugating horses attracted the serious attention of high military authorities, and a contract was made with him by the British Government that he should instruct a large number of farriers, tamers, breakers, and riders. This he did, and we observe by the *Army Gazette* that the Commander-in-Chief has issued an order to those cavalry regiments in which the riding-masters, veterinary surgeons, roughriders, and farriers have had instruction in Mr. RAREY'S system of horse-breaking, directing that that system shall be adopted and fairly tried, and the result regularly reported at each inspection.

THE MAN WHO WAS THROWN OVERBOARD.—It will be remembered that much excitement was caused in England by the publication of a statement that the Marquis of Downshire had thrown overboard, from the yacht *Sylphide*, an impertinent suitor for his daughter's hand. This was subsequently explained by the statement that "thrown overboard" was a flash expression for "rejected," and that the Marquis had only in that way thrown cold water upon the suitor. The Marquis, however, does not seem inclined to regard the affair in a joking humor, as will be seen by a perusal of the following note, with which the *Telegraph* was recently honored:

ROYAL YACHT SCHOONER SYLPHIDE, NAPLES, Jan. 6.

SIR: The *statement* of which *is said* to have occurred on board my yacht, copied the end of last month from the Manchester *Guardian* into several newspapers, *is false*, and totally devoid of a vestige of foundation; nor had anything occurred on board, or ashore, directly or indirectly, to give any coloring whatever for such a villanous calumny and lie. The man who forged this production, whether he be an Englishman or a foreigner, is a willful liar and a slanderer, and I will leave no means untried to punish his audacious calumnies. I do not, of course, know how far I might have gone, in my exasperation, had the statement been true, but *this I do know*, that if I catch this scoundrel, I will throw *him* overboard; nor will I trouble myself further about such worthless carrion.

I remain, Sir, faithfully yours, DOWNSHIRE.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT OFF COWES.—Capt. BARTON, of the Royal Yacht Squadron, met with his death, attended by the most revolting circumstances, while a passenger on board of the steamer *Emerald*. The Captain, who was in a somewhat excited condition, was conversing with a gentleman and standing amidships, near the engines, the skylight covering to which was about half open. Turning round somewhat hastily, he staggered and fell back, falling partially on the engine, through the open portion of the skylight, raised for ventilation; the crank, in working over, caught Capt. BARTON, and dragged through the framing on to the cylinder cover. This was the work of an instant, and, the machinery revolving once, literally tore the unfortunate man's body to pieces. His intestines were dragged out by the crank, his heart was separated from his body, his head was smashed, and both his thighs broken. The lower portion of his person was unhurt, but death was instantaneous. The engineer, with great promptitude, stopped the engines dead, throwing them out of gear on seeing the skylight darkened, and hearing the wild shriek which the unfortunate man gave. So quickly was the machinery stopped, that only half a turn was taken after Capt. BARTON fell through. The accident caused great commotion on board the steamer, and the machinery presented a fearful spectacle, being thick with blood and torn flesh; the life-blood of Capt BARTON actually boiled on the cylinder. The remains were eventually gathered together, and sewed up in a blanket, being afterwards landed at Ryde Pier, where deceased resided. The fatal occurrence took place off Old Castle Buoy, near Norris Castle and Osborne House, Isle of Wight. Deceased was between 40 and 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and seven children to lament his untimely death.

HORRIBLE DEATH AT HULL.—A young man, 18 years of age, who was an apprentice at a basket factory, was engaged one evening in pulling several batches of willows out of a large boiler, in which they had been steaming. Having incautiously stepped on the edge of the boiler, he lost his balance, and fell into the boiling water. His cries at once attracted attention, and in a few minutes he was taken out. The lower and upper part of his body and his arms were in a fearful condition, but he had managed to keep his head above water. The pain in his feet, however, was intense, and the deceased requested that his boots might be taken off. This wish was complied with, but in taking off the stockings, the skin of the poor fellow's feet actually peeled off. His agony was terrible, and the sight most fearful. He was taken to the Infirmary, where death speedily ended his sufferings.

Affairs on the Pacific.

The following is an extract from a private letter from a gentleman, dated

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

This country was never so prosperous as now In San Francisco property is fast rising, and over the whole State there is an onward movement which has never been witnessed before. The difficulties at the East, of North and South, will be the making of California. Already hundreds of letters are being received here from Southern people who wish to leave their own troubles, and not caring to move to the North, are preparing to seek a home in the balmy climate of the Pacific. No one here thinks of a miserable Pacific Republic, but California will stand by the Union. Give us the railroad, and we ask nothing else.

Italy and Venetia—Cavour and Garibaldi.

The following article from the Turin *Opinione*, the semi-official organ of the Sardinian Government, has created great sensation throughout the whole of Italy, from its being supposed to indicate the decided stand which Count CAVOUR and his colleagues are resolved to make against the war policy of GARIBALDI:

"Baron HUBNER remarked, not long ago, in the course of conversation, that Austria was apprehensive of Count CAVOUR'S succeeding in preventing an attack on the Austrian Empire in the next Spring by the bands of volunteers. Austria, in fact, is in an extremely difficult condition. The cause which she defends in Italy encounters the hostility of public opinion, and is condemned by all Europe. Austria may, indeed, rest on the letter of treaties, and boast of her rights; but she has already received a moral defeat, which weakens the force of the rights to which she appeals, because the more Italy becomes united, the more does the independence of Venice become inevitable.

What can Austria do to prevent this event? Attack Italy? Such an attack would be a violation of national law, and of the principle of non-intervention, which no act on the part of the Government would justify, and which France and England would not tolerate. An aggression upon Italy would call forth the disapproval of all the European Powers, and Austria would remain more isolated than ever, and would end by provoking a war in which she must lose all that, by her attack on Italy, she had intended to preserve. The internal situation, the embarrassment, the want of money, are not, perhaps, such insuperable obstacles as the certainty which she must now possess of being completely abandoned by the other Powers in the event of her violating in Italy the principle of non-intervention.

The attitude of Austria during the past year, especially when our troops entered the Marshes and Umbria, is the consequence of her position with reference to the other Powers, and of the impossibility of intervening in Italy without kindling a European conflagration.

Compelled to be spectatress of the progress of Italian unity, and to maintain in Venice an army of 150,000 men, by which she is weakened and ruined, Austria can descry hope from no quarter except from the imprudence of the Italians themselves. It the sound sense of the Italians and their habits of discipline have blunted the weapons of their enemies, an act of rashness on their part might furnish Austria with an opportunity of rekindling war, and of casting the responsibility on the Italian people.

The apprehension displayed by Baron HUBNER reveals the position of Austria, and is in harmony with the information of our Paris correspondent respecting the proclamation which the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH will, it is said, shortly address to the populations of the Austrian Empire. This proclamation will be nothing more than an anticipatory reply to the declarations of war, and to the general rising of the Italian people which is menaced in the Spring.

We have already remarked that it is impossible to foretell what may happen in the course of a few months. But, in looking at the present condition of Italy in relation to Austria, it appears to us wholly inopportune to speak of war against Austria one or two months hence.

Italy ought to strive to place herself in a position of working out the national deliverance by means of her own resources. This is the best means of preserving the Anglo-French alliance, and of tranquilizing the fears of Europe; for it is notorious that the aversion displayed by several Cabinets to another war in Italy, and the alarm excited by the Venetian question, are caused by the fear of a new French intervention.

If Italy possessed an army sufficiently organized and strong, and were in a condition favorable for a war, we believe that Europe would not be so much opposed to it, for Europe also must be anxious to hasten the solution of the Italian question.

But shall we then find ourselves in two months in a condition such as would justify our commencing a war with the probability of success? Do we then risk nothing in thus seeking to hasten the day of the combat? Should we not, in delaying it, be increasing the probabilities already in our favor? All Italians have at heart the deliverance of Venice. The woes of the "Queen of the Adriatic" are felt, not merely by Italy, but by Europe; no cause has awakened so many and such keen sympathies as the cause of Venice. We should not, however, on that account be the less culpable if, through our rashness, we should render the condition of Venice even worse, and should hazard all the advantages which we have already secured.

It is important that Italy should examine and should understand her real situation. It is possible that, in the event of a war with Austria, we should come off victorious; but it, by delay, we increase our strength, it is certain that to precipitate events can only do us harm.

The Cabinet, for its part, ought to estimate accurately the means at its disposal, and to enter on such a path as may obviate all uncertainty. In the very serious conditions in which we now are it is necessary that the ministry should tranquilize those who are afraid of its being unable to resist the pressure of the party which calls for war at all hazards, and should *warn this party of its resolution to oppose whatever attempts may be made to force on a too daring policy.*

The war party is agreed with us in its principles; it recognizes, like us, VICTOR EMANUEL as the head of Italy; but it is necessary *that this recognition should not be contradicted by the facts.* VICTOR EMANUEL is King of Italy, and, as King, he alone has the right to declare war. It would be ridiculous for any one individual to profess obedience to the head of the nation, and then to substitute himself for that head by provoking a war, and by involving the nation in dangers which the King wished to avoid.

We must not allow ourselves to be led by conspirators between quite dissimilar matters. The case with which Sicily and Naples were freed from the Bourbon tyrants does not justify the hypothesis of an easy conquest of Venice. If the Sicilian expedition be drawn in the argument it will only have the effect of proving that the means employed in Sicily are of no avail against Austria. The fatigues and the labors undergone by our soldiers beneath the walls of Gaeta allow us to foresee what we should have to endure beneath the fortress of Verona and of Mantua.

The obstacles presented by the Austrian fortresses are not insuperable for a nation united, concordant, and determined to make every sacrifice of blood and of money to overcome them. But we must not deceive ourselves, and believe that the presence of bands of volunteers will suffice to chase away the Austrians, and to shake down the walls of the fortresses. The means must be proportioned to the difficulties, and to the power of the nation. Until these means shall all be brought together, any attempt would be extremely hazardous. The partisans of a war in the coming Spring are neither blind nor senseless; they cannot hope to succeed by the help of mere enthusiasm and by irregular bands; and therefore they are endeavoring to force the head of the nation to drive it into a war against its will.

We trust, therefore, that the electors will take to heart these considerations. When they shall have done their duty, it will then be the duty of the ministry to remember that the responsibility of subsequent events weighs upon it. Italy and Europe will call it to account for the manner in which that responsibility has been discharged.

OPENING OF THE BERGEN TUNNEL.

Journey into the Bowels of New-Jersey.

The completion of the Bergen tunnel, one of the most important public works of New-Jersey, and a triumph of engineering skill of which any State might be proud, was duly celebrated Wednesday, when the tunnel was formally opened and the first train of cars passed through it. This work was built by a corporation known as the Long Dock Company, mainly for the benefit of the Erie Railroad Company, who are understood to have advanced a large share of the money for its construction, and who hold a lease of the improvement. By means of it, the business of the Erie Railroad is brought to tide-water mark, and to immediate contact with this City, thus saving the great expense and delay of shipping their freight to Piermont. The tunnel is 4,000 feet, or upwards of three-quarters of a mile in length, running the whole distance through a solid rock of the most adamantine species, and from fifty to two hundred feet beneath the surface of the earth. It has been five years in process of construction, and its cost has been a fraction less than two millions of dollars. From the commencement of the work there have been from 1,000 to 1,400 men employed on it, and the loss of life by accident has been about two dozen persons.

The opening celebration yesterday was under the auspices of the Directors of the Long Dock Company, headed by the President, Mr. BERDELL. At 12½ o'clock, about 250 of the solid men of this City embarked on board the steamboat *New-Haven*, from the foot of Duane-street, and in a few moments were landed on the spacious pier of the Long Dock Company, on the opposite side of the river. Here they were obliged to wait a full hour for the arrival of the New Jersey dignitaries, from Trenton and elsewhere, which had the effect to draw forth the usual complimentary remarks about New-Jersey, in which New-Yorkers are wont to indulge. At length, however, they came, and were greeted with just as much cordiality as if they had not been roundly cursed for an hour previous. Among them were deputations from both houses of the New-Jersey Legislature, judges, lawyers, editors and plain Jersey Blues. The ten cars in waiting immediately started on their journey, and in less than ten minutes the whole party were in the heart of the tunnel. To the astonishment of every one, the tunnel was found to be lined the whole length with Wide Awakes holding lighted torches in their hands, but whether they were placed there to illuminate the Stygian darkness of the elongated dungeon, or whether they had run in there to escape the wrath and indignation of South Carolina at their acts last November, could not be ascertained. The only signal they gave was an unearthly yell of "Wide Awake" as the cars whizzed past their blazing lanterns. After passing through the tunnel, the cars stopped a few moments on the other side, to give the guests a view of the stupendous rock excavations near the Western entrance, and then returned to the depot on the end of the Long Dock. Here the party partook of a liberal collation, freely moistened with the dew of "Mumm" and "Otard."

Mr. BERDELL, President of the Long Dock Company, responded to a toast, complimentary to the Company, and gave the statistics of the building of the tunnel mentioned above.

Speeches were also made by Hon. N. PERRY, member of Congress from New-Jersey; Hon. Mr. TERSE, Speaker of the Assembly; Judge NAAR, of the *State Gazette*, and others, after which the party returned to New-York.

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday, Feb. 7, at 1 P. M The attendance of members was much larger than usual.

MESSRS. EZRA R. GOODRIDGE and CHARLES E. HILL were elected members of the Chamber.

Mr. WM. COTHEAL was elected a member of the Committee on Arbitration.

The President announced the reception from the Philadelphia Board of Trade of a report upon collisions at sea, and the report on other topics introduced by Mr. LINDSAY, M. P. It was referred to the Committee of the Chamber upon the same subject.

Mr. OPDYKE, from the Executive Committee, presented a remonstrance against the passage of the Tariff bill now before Congress, for the approval of the Chamber.

Mr. DE PEYSTER OGDEN moved the adoption of the memorial, with that clause proposing to reserve the matter for the action of the incoming Administration, stricken out.

Mr. OPDYKE thought it important that the memorial should remain in its present shape. In the course of three weeks the present Administration would retire from office, and the incoming Administration would assume the conduct of the Government; and as the tariff question entered to a considerable extent into the late election, by the people, of their Representatives and President, he thought it eminently proper that the subject should be acted upon by the Representatives last elected by the people to carry out their views.

Mr. LOWE thought that if the bill now before Congress should be passed, before the advent of the incoming Administration, it would be by the friends of that Administration, with the view of devolving the odium which attaches to the bill upon the present Government.

Mr. ROYAL PHELPS thought that it would make but little difference whether that clause remained in the remonstrance or not; but if it came to a vote he would vote against it, for the reason that it argued ignorance on the part of the Chamber of the proceedings of Congress. It was well known that the Tariff bill was not a measure of the present Administration and if it should pass, and escape being vetoed by the Executive, it would be only on account of the shortness of his term of office yet unexpired.

Mr. DE PEYSTER OGDEN had no objection to leaving it to the representatives of the people last elected, but thought the words "incoming Administration" should be expunged.

The memorial was adopted, with a resolution instructing its transmission to both Houses of Congress, and the appointment of a Committee of five to go to Washington and present the objections to the bill now pending. The President appointed a Committee consisting of Messrs. Opdyke, Mali, C. H, Marshall, J. J. Phelps, and Duer.

Mr. DE PEYSTER OGDEN moved to instruct the Committee of the Chamber previously appointed, to petition the Legislature to grant additional powers to the Arbitration Committee of the Chamber. The resolution was adopted.

Capt. NYE presented a majority report from the Committee on the Coasting-trade, signed by four members.

Mr. NEILSON, from the same Committee, presented a minority report. Both reports were ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. WETMORE reminded the Chairman of the Committee on Quarantine that some action should be taken by that Committee at once. There were two bills pending before the Legislature materially affecting the subject, and by the next meeting of the Chamber it would be too late for the Committee to act.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Quarantine to act upon the subject as might seem necessary.

Mr. MAURY had seen it stated by the papers that a certain meeting had been held in the rooms of the Chamber, since the last meeting, upon the subject of the politics of the country, and that deputations were sent to Washington, which, judging from the papers, appeared to represent the Chamber. No notice had been given of such a meeting, and he wished to know whether the meeting was of the Chamber of Commerce or not.

The President explained that the meeting was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, but had no other connection with that body, except that the merchants composing the meeting were also members of the Chamber. They were gentlemen of different political parties, and the object of the meeting was the restoration of harmony.

Mr. DUER said that great pains had been taken by papers and politicians of a certain class to make it appear that the meeting in question was a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, and he hoped that they would not again have the opportunity to do so. He did not object to a meeting of the Committee being held in the rooms.

Mr. LOWE thought that none of the proceedings of the Committee authorized the report that their meeting was a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, and they ought not to be held responsible for what others said.

Mr. MAURY had introduced the subject merely in order to get the authoritative denial of the President of the Chamber of Commerce that the meeting referred to was a meeting of that body.

Mr. LATHERS moved that the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce be put at the service of that Committee for any meetings they may choose to hold in forwarding the laudable and patriotic object in which they were engaged.

The President said that Mr. LATHERS had applied to him for the use of the rooms on a former occasion, and he had refused him.

Mr. SAMUEL HOTALING also had had the idea that the meeting held in the rooms of the Chamber was a meeting of that body, and he had wondered that he received no notice of it. He was apprehensive that some use was being made of the Chamber of Commerce which was calculated to give an impression at Washington that would be likely to do mischief as well as good. The people of the South were seceding from the Union upon an entirely imaginary basis, and it was the duty of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, as citizens of New-York and merchants of the great emporium of the country, to look fairly at the question and not lend themselves to become Slavery propagandists by signing a petition nominally in favor of Union, when in fact it was a petition to sanction a more perfect and arbitrary slave code all over the country than ever existed before since the foundation of the Government.

Mr. LATHERS' resolution was adopted.

A resolution was passed authorizing the President to issue the obligation of the Board for $1,000, after which the meeting adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Rev. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D. D., died, at Elizabeth, New-Jersey, on Monday evening last. He was born in Ireland, in December, 1802, and, as his parents were Roman Catholics, he was brought up in that religion. When but sixteen years of age he came to this country, and became connected with the establishment of HARPER & BROTHERS, in this City. His active mind did not find itself satisfied with the doctrines of the Church in which he was educated, and soon after his arrival here, he abjured Roman Catholicism, and embraced the Protestant faith. At once he determined to devote himself to the Ministry, and, having completed his preparatory studies, he entered Williams College, where he graduated, in 1826. After having finished his theological course at the Princeton Seminary, he was settled over the Presbyterian Church, in Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he remained until July, 1834, when he was called to the Church in Elizabeth, N. J., of which he was Pastor at the time of his death. The title of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the College of which he was an *alumnus*, in 1842. Prominent as Dr. MURRAY has been in the denomination to which he was attached, he has gained a still wider celebrity through the medium of his controversial writings. The letters which he wrote some years since to Archbishop HUGHES under the signature "Kirwan" were very extensively circulated in this country and did not serve to increase the reputation of the distinguished prelate to whom they were addressed, inasmuch as he found himself decidedly overmatched. So popular were these letters on account of the ability which marked them, and the genial and genuine Irish humor by which they were pervaded, that they were translated into several foreign languages and scattered through Europe. Another volume on a kindred subject, entitled *Romanism at Home*, was the result of a visit made to Europe in 1851. Last summer Dr. MURRAY again crossed the Atlantic, partly professionally, but chiefly for his health, and during his absence, contributed a series of interesting letters to the New-York *Observer*,—the same paper which first published the Kirwan letters. So much did he seem benefited by this trip that long years of usefulness were anticipated for him. The announcement of his death will fall with startling suddenness upon his wide circle of friends and upon the still larger number of those to whom he was so well known by reputation.

—The death of Hon. Elisha Harris, of Coventry, R. I., which occurred on Jan. 31, has already been announced. He was born in Cranston nearly seventy years ago, and boasted of being a direct descendant of William Harris, one of the six associates of Roger Williams, in the settlement of Rhode Island. By quiet industry he amassed a large property, which he used liberally in advancing the interests of various educational and religious institutions, more particularly those under the charge of the Methodists. In 1846-'47 he filled the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, and in 1848-'49 that of Governor. He also served as one of the Republican Electors in the recent campaign.

—Hon. Joseph Ridgeway died at his residence in Columbus, Ohio, on the evening of Jan. 31. He was born on Staten Island in 1794, and removed to Columbus in 18.2, where he erected a large foundry, which turned out large numbers of what was then known as the "Jethro Wood Plow." Having acquired a large fortune in this business, he came to this City a few years since, bringing with him $10 000 with which he paid off debts which were standing against him when he was forced into liquidation while in business here fifty years before. He occupied a seat in the State Legislature of Ohio in 1828 and 1830, and from 1830 to 1842, represented his district in Congress. Notwithstanding heavy losses which he has experienced of late years, he leaves a large fortune.

—Major James E. Heron died at Syracuse, on Feb. 4. He was born in Maryland, enlisted in the United States Army at the breaking out of the war of 1812, and held the rank of Major; was stationed at Fort Niagara and was taken prisoner by the British in the Fall of 1813. In 1821 he was stationed at Sackett's Harbor as a field officer connected with the Clothing Department, and in 1845 he resigned his commission to enter upon civil pursuits. By industry and economy he amassed an immense property which is invested at St. Louis, New Orleans, and in Auburn. He completed his 82d year on the 1st of last January.

—Rev. Roswell Shurtleff, D. D., who died at Hanover, N. H., on Monday, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1779. He was appointed first a tutor, and afterwards a Professor of Moral Philosophy and political Economy in the College. His connection with the institution lasted about thirty-eight years. He resigned in 1838, since which time he has lived in retirement, having been made Professor Emeritus soon after his resignation. He retained his faculties to the last, and died after a few weeks' illness.

—Hon. John M. S. Causin died at Cairo, Ill., on Jan. 30. He was born in St. Mary's County, Maryland, and was quite distinguished as a politician, having served both in the State Legislature and in Congress, six or eight years since he removed to Little Rock, Ark., where he resided until 1857, when he transferred his residence to Cairo. In the last Presidential Canvass he advocated Mr. Douglas' election with much ability.

—The venerable mother of Hon. Thomas B. Carroll died at Troy, on the morning of Feb 4.

—Henry L. Wilson, brother of Charles L. Wilson, of the Chicago *Journal*, and the business manager of that establishment, died on Saturday last.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 7.

$5,000 Trea.6⅜@c.Nts.'00	93⅛	50 Mich. Cen. R	55⅜
1,000 Tenn. St 6s, '90. 71		200 do	55⅝
1,000 Missouri St 6s.. 66		50 do b30	58
1,000 do	65½	50 do b30	56⅞
4,000 do	65¾	100 do	58⅜
1,000 N.Y Cen. R. 7s..	101½	100 do s30	55⅜
1,000 Erie R.1st Mt.,B	104.5	50 Mich. So & N.I.G.S.	32⅛
5,000 Erie R.4th Mt. Bs	82½	100 do	32
3,000 H. Riv. 3d M. Bs.	87	50 do b10	32
1,000 N.Y.&N.H.Bs.'66	95	5 Panama R	113
2,000 M. C 8 per 1st M.		5 Ill. Cen. Full Stock	80
S Fund. C. Bds..	98	350 Ill. Cen. R. Scp.. s10	77
10,000 M. So. S. F. bs.	75	250 do	77⅛
1 500 Il. Cen R. Bonds	96	100 do b30	77⅜
1,000 La C &M L.G.Bs.	17½	200 do b60	77½
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st M	40	100 do s20	77
1 000 Gal.&Chic.2d.b.	92	270 do c	77
1,000 Clev &Tol.S F.b.	75	100 do s30	76⅜
18 B'k of the State N.Y.	88	25 Cle.,Col & Cin. R	94
25 Ocean Bank	86½	100 Gal. & Chi. R. s30	70
10 Metropolitan Bank	103	100 do	70¼
50 Pacific M. S. Co....	84½	100 Clev. & Toledo R...	32
25 do	83¾	250 do	32⅜
10 Fenna. Coal Co....	80	100 do	32½
50 Cumb Coal Pref...	8	50 do	32¾
100 N. Y. C. R. ex div		100 do s10	32¾
p. & c	76⅛	250 do	32⅝
100 do s30	75	100 do	32¼
50 do opg	76⅜	200 do s30	32⅜
500 do cpc	76⅜	100 do b30	32½
50 do s60	76	200 Chi.& Rock Isl.R.s60	56
150 Erie Railroad....	32¾	100 do s30	56
100 do s15	32⅝	200 do s10	56
50 do	32⅝	50 do b30	56⅛
150 Hud. River R.....	43⅜	250 do	56⅜
50 do s30	43⅜	250 do	56⅛
100 Harlem Railroad..	16	50 do b10	56¾
200 Harlem R. Pref'd..	39	35 do	56
50 do	39⅛	50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	70
100 Reading Railroad.	43⅛	50 do b30	70
100 do	43⅛	160 do	69⅜
250 do	43	50 co b30	69⅜
50 Mil ard Miss. R....	12	100 do b30	69¾
12 T.H.&Richmond R	100		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500 Trea.12⅜cNotes.	101¾	20 Mich. S. & N. Ind..	14⅜
10,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	98	100 Clev. & Toledo R....	33⅛
5,000 Ken. State 6s....	92	200 do s30	32⅝
4,000 Missouri St. 6s...	65	250 do	32⅜
20,000 do b30	65	250 do s10	32⅓
10,000 Har. 1st Mt. Bs.	99½	20 M.S.&N.Ia. Gtd. Stk	32
1,000 Chi &N.W 1st Mt.	40	50 do	31⅞
100 Cantor Company..	14¾	50 do s10	31⅞
70 Pacific M. S. Co....	83½	41 Panama Railroad	114
50 Hudson River R s10	43	100 Ill. Cent. R. scrip..	76⅛
300 New-York Cen. R.		50 do s10	76
Ex Div pAc	76¾	350 do	76⅛
50 do p&c	76⅞	100 do b60	76⅜
100 do b30	77	100 do s30	75⅜
350 do s15	76⅜	140 Galena & Chic. R	70⅛
200 Reading R. b30	43⅜	75 do	70
200 do b30	43	150 Chicago & R. I. R.	56⅛
50 Mich. Central R....	55⅜	200 do b30	56⅛

THURSDAY, Feb. 7—P. M.

The Stock Exchange to-day scarcely maintained the extreme advance of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 8 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE IRON CHEST—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE NOBLE SOLDIER—HARLEQUIN JACK—THE DEVIL'S OAK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—LADY OF ST. TROPEZ—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS, DANCES, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A violent gale of wind visited the City last evening, and appears to have extended over several hundred miles of territory North and South. At Albany it was accompanied by a blinding snow-storm. In Philadelphia, there was no snow, but a violent hurricane, which did much damage. In Baltimore, it was still more fierce; the tide fell three feet in the harbor, trees were uprooted, chimneys demolished, and upwards of thirty houses unroofed. Telegraphic communication with this City was much interrupted in consequence of the prostration of the lines.

The Peace Convention at Washington held only a short session yesterday—all the delegates not having yet arrived—and adjourned to pay a visit to the President, after which they proceeded to the Capitol and looked in upon the deliberations of Congress.

Nothing has reached us relative to the proceedings yesterday of the Convention at Montgomery. The Committee to whom was given the task of preparing the plan for a Southern Confederacy, was to have made a report.

Nothing of importance occurred in Congress yesterday. In the Senate, Mr. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey, in presenting petitions in favor of the Crittenden Compromise, took occasion to differ from his colleague, Mr. TEN EYCK, as to the duties of a Representative in the matter of obeying the instructions of his constituents. At the same time, he expresses his condemnation of the course the seceding States have seen fit to pursue in seizing the property of the General Government. Petitions were also presented by Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, and Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, in favor of compromise. The President's Message was then taken up for consideration, and Mr. WIGFALL, of TEXAS, proceeded to reply to the speech of Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, in his accustomed vein of violence. In the House, the bill reorganizing the Patent-Office and amending the Patent Laws, which originated in the Senate during the last session, was amended and passed. The report of the Committee of Thirty-three was taken up, and Mr. CORWIN, the Chairman of the Committee, announced that in order to give all those who desired it an opportunity to speak, he should not move to close the debate until Friday next. Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland then proceeded to address the House, and occupied most of the time before the recess. Mr. DAVIS was very severe upon Disunionism, and asserted that Maryland would never for a moment countenance it. He was followed briefly by Mr. SEDWICK, of New-York, who deprecated the fact that earlier efforts had not been made to stem the torrent of secession and treason. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, brought forward a remarkable and impracticable project to amend the Constitution so as to provide for four distinct Confederacies, to be known as the North, the West, the Pacific and the Southern Confederacies. It does not seem to have commanded any attention. A joint resolution, allowing Lieut. CRAVEN, of the Navy, to accept a medal from the Spanish Government for rescuing the crew of a Spanish vessel, was passed. Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, asked leave to introduce a resolution calling for information as to whether the duties on imports are still collected at the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Florida. Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, objected, and Mr. SICKLES announced his intention to call up the resolution on Monday. An evening session for debate was held.

The United States steam gunboat *Mohawk*, Lieut. T. AUGUS. CRAVEN commanding, arrived yesterday, from Key West, which port she left on Jan. 31. She reports the arrival there of the United States steamer *Brooklyn* on that day, to leave Feb. 2, for Tortugas and Pensacola. The *Crusader*, Lieut. MAFFIT, was in port, and would sail for New-York about Feb. 7; the *Macedonian* was spoken on Jan. 30, ten miles off Sand Key, bound to Tortugas. According to these reports both the *Brooklyn* and *Macedonian*, if not detained for more than one or two days at Tortugas, should have arrived at Pensacola on the 5th or 6th inst.

In the State Senate yesterday the bill to appropriate $500,000 to arm the militia of the State, after a lengthy discussion, passed by a vote of 19 to 6, all the Democrats, with the exception of MCLEOD MURPHY, voting in the negative. In the Assembly several bills were reported favorably, among them one establishing a Metropolitan Health District, the passage of which was strongly urged in an able report from Mr. BALL.

The mails by the *Anglo-Saxon*, which arrived at Portland on Wednesday night, reached this City about 1 o'clock this morning, and interesting extracts from our English files, which are two days later than previously received, will be found elsewhere. The meeting held at Manchester to consider the Cotton Supply question, it will be seen, was a very large and influential one.

The trial of ABSON for the murder of his wife by poison, which has been in progress before the Hudson County Court of New-Jersey, terminated yesterday in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner will be sentenced on Tuesday morning next.

The Board of Aldermen last evening passed a resolution, calling upon the Counsel to the Corporation to give his opinion as to the constitutionality of the law creating the Central Park Commission. It was intimated that an investigation will soon be had. The Tax levy was debated at length. The Board struck out from the Central Park appropriation $25,000, added $25,000 for contingencies of the Street Department, and altogether added about a quarter of a million dollars to the Levy as reported by the Committee. In the Board of Councilmen a resolution was adopted, calling upon the Comptroller for information in regard to legal measures authorized by the Common Council during the last five years, to be taken for opening streets and avenues, together with the results in each case, the expenses incurred, &c.

In the Marine Court, yesterday, before Judge ALKER, a suit for services as an operatic aid was tried. The action is brought by SBRIGLIA against BRIGNOLI and COLSON. At the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Justice INGRAHAM held that Mayor WOOD was responsible, personally, for the ministerial act of approving bonds. In the General Sessions there were two trials for attempt at rape. One of the prisoners was convicted and sent to Sing Sing; the other was convicted of an assault, and sent to the Penitentiary. There was one trial for larceny and one for forgery, and a large number of prisoners were arraigned.

The Stock Market lost part of its previous buoyancy yesterday afternoon, and closed dull. New-York Central, 26½ ₩ cent. ex-dividend; Missouris, 65 ₩ cent. No change in Money rates, except on Treasury paper, which is lower.

The transactions in Flour, especially in extra State brands were rather heavier, but at reduced prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Wheat, which was freely offered at former rates. Corn declined and closed languidly. Cotton very dull, lower and unsettled. Sugar, Hay, Cassia and Whisky were in good request. Provisions, Coffee, Hops, Metals, Oils, Molasses, Naval Stores, Rice and Tobacco were quiet. Freights were less active.

The Great Conspiracy—Mr. Slidell's $30,000,000 Bill.

It is quite common to regard the political difficulties of the day as simply a *crisis*,—to be met and its consequences averted as promptly as possible, and then suffered to fall into the same oblivion which overtakes all the events of current political history. Future students of the annals of this day will view it in a different light. They will see in it one of the most deliberate and gigantic CONSPIRACIES which have ever threatened the subversion of powerful nations, or aimed at the overthrow of great States. And the problem will be to trace it to its origin, and to follow the successive stages of its progress and development.

The scene enacted in the Senate on Monday last, when one of the leaders in this great crime took his leave of that body, will be a prominent and striking feature on the historic canvas. It has not been paralleled since CATALINE, on the discovery of his grand conspiracy, and on the eve of his flight, hurled defiance at the Senate and his country, threatening to overwhelm both in a common ruin. Mr. SLIDELL, upon the exposure of a conspiracy equally bold and infamous, presented a front quite as unblushing, and uttered threats of an equally bloody retaliation. As he cannot touch us by land, "every sea is to swarm with *voluntеer militia* of the ocean,"—that is to say, with pirates,—"and your mercantile marine," he adds, "must either sail under a foreign flag, or rot at your wharves." Yet this same Mr. SLIDELL, up to the commencement of the present session of Congress, was the bosom friend, the *fidus Achates* of Mr. BUCHANAN, and of all men in the country had the *entrée* to the White House. He, more than any other man, scarcely excepting the President himself, wielded the destinies of the country. He dispensed its patronage and directed its policy. It was Mr. SLIDELL who, at the last session of Congress, brought in a bill to entrust the President with $30,000,000, for what particular purpose it was an imputation upon Mr. SLIDELL's honor and that of Mr. BUCHANAN, even to inquire. The bill was pressed with all the ability which Mr. SLIDELL is known to possess, backed by all the power and patronage of the Administration.

We now see the purpose of the mover, then hidden from us. We have now conclusive reasons for believing that it was one of the steps in the grand Conspiracy, and was intended to aid in furnishing the outfit for the New Empire. At that time the most perfect *entente cordiale* prevailed between Mr. SLIDELL, his co-conspirators, and Mr. BUCHANAN. This continued up to the meeting of Congress. All recollect wtid what ostentation it was telegraphed "that Mr. SLIDELL would not appear in Washington this Winter, unless in obedience to the wishes of the President." With such relations, there would have been no difficulty in obtaining such control of the Government, that the proceeds of the $30,000,000 loan, in money, arms, magazines and munitions of war could have been quietly stowed away in Southern forts and arsenals, to be seized when the outbreak should happen. Had the bill passed, the seceding States would have had a splendid outfit with which to inaugurate their new empire. What a start it would have given it. Thirty millions of dollars would have kept for a long time a formidable force in the field, sufficient to have overrun Mexico, Central America, and perhaps Cuba. But this supply failed, and the conspirators had to turn in other directions for means. Mr. FLOYD commenced his course of purchasing and moving, by virtue of his official authority, immense quantities of arms from the North to the South, which were placed where they could become an easy prey. It will undoubtedly turn out that his vast issue of fraudulent acceptances was a part of the scheme of arming the South and disarming the North. The part he performed in the drama was such a magnificent *coup de main*, that we can almost excuse his jeers at us from the safe side of the Potomac.

Our money is gone, and with it our forts, arms and munitions of war. These, or the greater part of them, can never be reclaimed. We have left, however, a lesson which should not be lost. Congress should at once appoint a Committee, *en permanence*, if necessary, to sift the whole matter to the bottom. When the story is told, it will show that for years the Government has been wielded by the very persons who are now foremost in breaking up the Confederacy; that SLIDELL, BENJAMIN, JEFF. DAVIS, TOOMBS, COBB, FLOYD and their particular associates, seized upon its power and patronage with as little compunction as they have since seized the forts in Georgia and the mint in New-Orleans; that a band of reckless conspirators have been our rulers, and that our Chief Executive has been their pliant tool. To such a depth have we fallen. Is this fall an accident, or is it the necessary sequence of our form of Government? Is official corruption, followed by the despotism of a mob, the end of free institutions? Is there no such thing as patriotism or integrity? Are conspirators against the country to wield our Government, and to destroy it whenever accident or the aroused virtue of the people displaces them from power?

These are questions which it behooves those who have most at stake in the country to consider. There is a strong pressure coming, mainly, though not wholly, from those who have been leaders in the Democratic Party, and political associates of these conspirators, urging the country to compromise all these differences, purchase peace and silence by concessions to the South and leave the whole gigantic crime, with all its motives, actors and consequences, to pass into merciful oblivion. Is it quite safe to pursue this course? Aside from all consideration of the merits of the specific plans of Compromise which have been proposed, will the Government itself receive no shock from such a sweeping and indiscriminate amnesty? Will the credit of a nation which thus nurses traitors, and makes haste to forgive and forget their treason, suffer no stain? What say the Pine-street Committee—what says Mr. BELMONT, at once a banker and a statesman, able and experienced in both capacities—on this point? Are we not in danger, by tolerating the misdeeds of such men as those who have organized this great plot and carried it to the very verge of complete success, of rendering it impossible forever after to maintain a Government which shall command the loyalty of its own people or the respect of the world at large?

OFFICIAL RESPONSIBILITY AFFIRMED.—Judge INGRAHAM rendered a wholesome decision yesterday, holding Mayor WOOD responsible for a loss incurred through the dishonesty of a constable,—the Mayor, as charged by the plaintiff, having approved the bondsmen offered by said constable for the faithful performance of his duties, though knowing them, at the time of such approval, to be utterly bankrupt and irresponsible. The Mayor set up in his defence that he had acted only in his official capacity, and therefore could not be held "personally liable;" but as the admission of this doctrine would utterly destroy the security of our citizens and the theory on which the Mayor's approval is made necessary, Judge INGRAHAM very properly held that as the Mayor had accepted the security offered by the defaulting constable, knowing at the time said pretended security to be wortuless, the loss incurred by the plaintiff was to be regarded as a result of the Mayor's wrong-doing, and that therefore judgment should be given for the plaintiff against the Mayor, which was accordingly entered up.

Prussia and Denmark.

When the new King of Prussia told his assembled Generals a few days ago of a probable demand for their active services during the coming Spring, something more than curiosity prompted an inquiry as to which way the eagles of Brandenburg are to take their flight. It might be toward the Rhine, for France is supposed to nurse just now with unusual ardor all the predilections for a Rhenish frontier which were handed down from LOUIS XIV. It might be toward the Po; for there were confident assertions in a half-dozen usually well-informed quarters that a treaty has been arranged between Russia, Prussia and Austria, for the preservation to the latter of Venice. Or lastly, and more probably, it might be toward the Eider, the stream dividing the Danish Province of Schleswig from Holstein; for the difficulties between the last-named Duchy and the Danish Crown have again assumed dangerous proportions, inviting the pacificatory intervention of a German army. The latter contingency, we say, is more likely, for the simple reason that the Ministry which, twelve years ago, led Prussia to the adoption of a warlike policy on this very question, is once more in power in the person of Baron SCHLEINITZ, who is known to have a more than German pertinacity in his ideas.

To speak of the "question of the Duchies," or the "Schleswig-Holstein imbroglio," is to the majority of American readers a mockery of phrases. For a dozen years or more we have heard of these things; and either because of the remoteness of the interest, or from the nicety of the issues involved, very few have been at pains to acquaint themselves with the merits of the subject; and if we now briefly recall the leading points, it is only in view of the greater consequence they may presently assume as the provocation of a general war.

Briefly, then; as the continental portion of Denmark approaches Germany, the German element becomes prominent in its population—outnumbering in the Duchy of Schleswig the Danish inhabitants, and peopling almost exclusively the Duchies of Holstein and Lowenburg, still further southward. Schleswig is strictly a province of the Danish Kingdom, though prescriptively indulged with a separate consultative Parliament, or representative body, and certain other privileges, in deference to its German characteristics. Holstein and Lowenburg, however, are within the German Confederation—are represented as German States in the Diet, where the delegate of the Danish King appears for them—and are therefore entitled to such protection as the Diet extends to all its members. In 1831 the absolutism of the Danish crown was so far relaxed as to concede to each province of the Kingdom the right to such consultative representative bodies as have been just referred to. In 1848 FREDERICK VII., the reigning King, went yet further, and granted full legislative and administrative powers to each province; a concession received with satisfaction everywhere except in Holstein. There new and utterly preposterous claims seem to have been set up. Holsteiners wanted to have Schleswig consolidated with their Duchy; the Administration to be quite independent of Copenhagen; Schleswig to be a member of the Germanic Confederation; and the succession to be settled upon a different branch of the royal family. These demands the German subjects of FREDERICK proceeded to urge with arms. They invaded Schleswig, and were having a highly flattering career in the field, when they were encountered by the Danish army, and driven back beyond the Eider. At this point the rebellion would have ended had not all Germany marched to the assistance of the insurgents. The Danes were unable to oppose an army of 100,000 men, and after a desperate battle or two, were obliged to retire. The war was kept up with various success until 1850, when a peace was concluded, the only condition of the brief convention being that Germany should undertake the pacification of Holstein. This was done; but the Prussian army was only withdrawn after extorting from FREDERICK assurances in regard to the future treatment of the Holsteiners. Views as to the proper Government of the Duchies were also exchanged between the several Courts. In 1854, a fresh Constitution, of a very liberal sort, was promulgated by the Danish Government. Spoiled by the success of their recent rebellion, the people of Holstein refused to be satisfied with the new organic law, mainly because the representation in the common Parliament of the Kingdom was distributed equally among the entire population, instead of being equally divided between the Danes and the Germans. This cavil, with other objections as unreasonable, arising out of the systems of taxation, worship and education, enforced in Schleswig, has grown into a matter of grave importance, Prussia, as the head of the German States, and the defender of the German nationality, espousing the cause of the unreasonable Holsteiners, and threatening Denmark with invasion and destruction unless she yields to her rebellious subjects.

This presentation of the case, which really involves the whole issue, suggests at once a very striking reflection upon the inconsistency of a great Power, who on the one hand offers to back Austria in opposition to Italian unity, by aiding in the defence of Venice; while on the other she is assisting Holstein in revolt against Denmark, by way of promoting the unity of Germany. The rule of Denmark in Holstein is as mild and patriarchal as can possibly be conceived; that of Austria in Venice is what the world knows it to be. Yet in the pursuit of that solidarity of the Germanic peoples, which the Court of Berlin has adopted as a sort of political monomania, and which can only be fully realized by the dismemberment of the Austrian Empire, Prussia is prepared to plunge into this two-handed fight, and while helping Austria to her own destruction, is strengthening her own power by securing the sympathy and alliance of half the subjects of the Danish Crown. Thus pitifully do the successors of the great FREDERICK achieve their conquests in the Cabinet, where he won them in the field.

The New-York City Compromise.

The Committee appointed by the merchants and others of this City, not long since, to proceed to Washington for the purpose of urging some adjustment of pending political differences, have submitted certain measures which are worthy of consideration. They embrace *six* articles intended to be amendments to the Constitution, and five resolutions to be passed by Congress. The amendments to the Constitution are as follows:

"1. That Congress shall have no power to legislate touching persons held to service or labor in places under its exclusive jurisdiction within the limits of States which have made cessions to the United States, without the consent of the State or States making such grants.

2. That in all the *present territory* of the United States, situate north of latitude 36° 30', Slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall be prohibited while such territory shall remain under Territorial Government. That in all the *present* territory of the United States south of said line, *neither Congress, nor any Territorial Legislature, shall hereafter pass any law abolishing or prohibiting, or in any manner interfering with African Slavery*; and when any such territory north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, in any area of 60,000 square miles, shall contain a population entitling it to one member of Congress, and shall apply for admission, as a State, into the Union, it shall come in on an equality with the other States, with or without Slavery, as its Constitution may determine.

3. That the laws for the suppression of the African Slave-trade ought to be made effectual, and ought to be thoroughly executed; and that the importation of slaves from abroad into the United States or its Territories is prohibited perpetually.

4. Congress shall have no power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to service or labor from any State in which such service or labor is recognized by law to another State in which such service or labor is so recognized.

5. Congress shall have no power to regulate, abolish, or control *within the States*, the relations established or recognized by the law of any State respecting persons held to service or labor by the laws thereof.

6. That no Territory shall be acquired by the United States, without the consent of three-fourths of the members of the Senate.

The Resolutions relate mainly to the provisions for the recovery of fugitive slaves, and declare, 1. That the existing laws on the subject are constitutional and ought to be executed. 2. That all State laws which conflict with them, or hinder their execution, ought to be repealed. 3. That the Fugitive Slave law of 1850 ought to be amended so as to prevent kidnapping and equalize the fees of the Commissioner. 4. That the demand for the surrender of fugitives from justice or from service be made always upon the United States District Judge; and 5. That a law should be passed to prevent and punish invasions of Slave States.

These propositions are a very decided improvement upon the Crittenden Compromise; and whenever the Southern States, or the Border States, indicate their desire to preserve the Union as important to themselves, and not merely as a boon to the North, and are disposed to do it upon a basis which shall leave it a substantial *Government* as well as a form of Union, we are confident these propositions will receive respectful consideration from the Northern States. If it shall be considered wise to make any amendments to the Constitution, we presume that none of those proposed by the Committee, except that relating to Territories, would meet with any considerable opposition at the North, and the Territorial proposition will be much more acceptable than Mr. CRITTENDEN'S, because it relates only to the *present* territory of the Union: and all future difficulties on this score are sought to be obviated by the *sixth* proposition, which prohibits any further acquisition of territory except by the consent of *three-fourths* of the Senators.

Strengthen the Navy.

Congress ought to take some effectual steps towards placing our Navy on a more effective footing. Every day's experience shows its utter inadequacy even for the ordinary emergencies of the service. But when affairs wear so threatening an aspect as they do at present, every consideration of national honor and the public safety demands that prompt measures be taken to remedy its defects and render it available and efficient.

The secession movement is very likely, before it has run its course, to involve us in serious difficulties and embarrassments,—not only at home but with foreign Powers. There can be no doubt that its leaders have designs of invasion and of conquest upon nations with which we are at peace. The movement cannot subside, or pass away, without seeking some such outlet for the mad passions it has aroused. We shall have forays upon Mexico,—invasions of Central America,—renewed attempts to enlarge the Cotton-growing area of the country by precisely such filli-bustering crusades as those of WALKER, only waged with far more vigor, and having the open and active support of the whole South. *We must be prepared to crush all such movements.* Regard for our own safety, as well as for our honor and good name throughout the world, demand that all such attempts, whether made within the Union or against its authority, should be repressed.

And for this service we shall stand in imperative need of a strong and effective naval force. Our Navy has never been fully adequate to our necessities,—and just now it is unusually defective. We hope Congress will lose no time in taking measures to put it upon a more satisfactory footing.

RED MEN, WHITE MEN, BLACK MEN, AND KINKY-HAIRED WHITE MEN.—When it was announced, the other day, that the forces of South Carolina had been strengthened by the addition of the Catawba Indians to her army, everybody saw in it a striking illustration of the eternal fitness of things, and the wise adaptation of means to ends. But the very opposite principle is illustrated in the offer recently made to Gov. MOORE by the free *negroes* of New-Orleans to form a battalion for the defence of the Pelican flag and the right of traffic in their Congo countrymen. For, look you, it is one thing for the Catawba to mount his feathers, and don his warlike toggery, to seize his tomahawk and follow the war-trail that leads to Fort Sumter, when he has a promise of "whisky big plenty," "big fight," and *pay in advance*; and quite another thing for the New-Orleans nigger to hang up his razor-strop or shoe-brush, doff his little white apron, renounce all future hope of fips and picayunes, and then throw himself into the deadly imminent breach to do battle, not for his own freedom, but that the fetters may be riveted more securely upon unborn millions of his fellows.

These heroic darkies, we are told, are the descendants of those "who fought side by side with JACKSON'S little band on the Plains of Chalmette," and are as ready now to fight for the overthrow of the Government as their ancestors were to die in defence of it. New-Orleans is, indeed, fortunate that she has such gallant sons, and the Pelican may be proud that it has such loyal defenders. As the population of Louisiana is composed of about one-half whites and the other half negroes, would it not be a good plan for Gov. MOORE to put the United States muskets recently captured at Baton Rouge exclusively into the hands of these black Louisianians, to be used by them for the defence of the liberties of their native State? Surely there cannot be a doubt that they would all be used strictly for this purpose, especially since we are informed that even the slaves will fight to the death for their masters.

As the red men, and the black men, and the white men of the Six Nations are thus enrolled as warriors under the Rattlesnake and the Pelican, there is only one other human variety that seems to have escaped the universal conscription; we mean those whom Senator WIGFALL so neatly characterizes as *white men with kinky hair*. Where, in the name of secession, are *they* in these warlike times? We know that, in company with the Clay-eaters, they comprise a large part of the population of the Empire of South Carolina; and, while Sumter frowns upon their native State, they might screw their patriotism up to the point of denying themselves, for a while at least, their favorite pabulum, and try the less substantial though more exhilarating diet of fire. White men with kinky hair! to the rescue!

The Decay of Charleston.

Of the grandeur to which Charleston is to attain as the first fruit of secession, the first statement of customs' business under the new order of things gives a discouraging indication. In response to a call from Judge MAGRATH, the Secretary of State, Collector COLCOCK has made a return of the income at Charleston from December 27, the day when South Carolina stole the Custom-house, to January 31, with the figures for the corresponding period of 1859–60. The case stands thus:

	1859–60.	1860–'61.
Cash Duties Received.....	$60,007 97	$14,532 18
Duties upon Bonded Goods in Warehouse.....	$2,652 50	$27,693 02
Value of Foreign Exports...	$3,095,618 00	$905,717 00
No. Vessels from For'n Ports	53	21
No. of Vessels Cleared to Foreign Ports.....	64	19
No. of Vessels from Coastwise Ports.....	98	47
No. of Vessels Cleared to Coastwise Ports.....	57	54
Cash Duties and Duties on Bonded Goods.....	$62,660 00	$42,225 20

The advantage which arithmetical figures have over those of rhetoric, consists in their closer affinity to the truth. Measured by the gigantic appropriations of the Legislature and the particularly free and easy way with which the idea of forced loans, benevolences, and rates-in-aid are pooh-poohed, the resources of the State Treasury might be supposed to be exhaustless, and that from the single department of the Custom-house, the only present alternative of that frightful thing, direct taxation, revenues equal to the largest demands of war and peace are confidently anticipated. And yet, what an unhappy story is told in the brief table of the Collector. In the Union, the cash duties gathered at Charleston during these thirty-six days would have been $70,000, for such is the expectation fairly founded upon the returns for a similar period a twelvemonth previous. But having abandoned the Union, those receipts fall to $14,532, a sacrifice of four-fifths. The foreign exports of 1859–60, fall off in 1860–61, two-thirds; the number of vessels departing to foreign ports is diminished by three-fourths. The showing is so obviously discouraging as to suggest to the Collector the necessity of applying a little ingenious perversion, by way of improvement; and we are therefore presented with a comparison of the joint receipts of cash and bonded warehouse duties, wherein secession has a sum of $42,225 to set off against the $62,660 credited to the Union. The comparison is, of course, fallacious. In January, 1860, there were only $2,652 paid for goods withdrawn from warehouse; there being still an export trade which permitted goods to depart without the payment of duties, and the imports entering so freely as to dispense with the necessity of drawing upon the reserves under bond. But in January, 1861, exports, save of cotton, had ceased; while, in the absence of the usual foreign arrivals, the warehouses have been nearly exhausted; the payment of duties in that direction amounting to nearly $28,000, an eleven-fold increase upon the preceding year. With these palpable defects, the account clearly needed further manipulation, and we are therefore informed that the actual total of cash and bonded receipts in the later period exceeds that of the earlier by some $4,600; for the duties on the *Emily St. Pierre*, "which vessel arrived here in January, but went to Savannah, and did not return until the 30th, estimated at $25,000," must be taken into the account. But to this there are objections. A vessel which arrived on the day before the account closed, and which had probably not broken bulk, and the duties upon which might, under the warehousing system, remain unpaid for three years, can with no propriety figure in the returns of January. Mr. COLCOCK was quite aware when he placed them there that they must reappear in his accounts for February, and perhaps through several successive months, and that such use of them was a shallow deception. And we should also be disposed to question the estimate of duties anticipated in this instance. The twenty-one vessels from foreign ports, which had arrived earlier in the month, had afforded altogether, as cash receipts, only $14,532; an average of $692 each. The *St. Pierre* must indeed bear a rich cargo to rise so far above this moderate average, as to yield nearly twice as much revenue as all the others taken together.

Upon the whole, Collector COLCOCK has made a bad business very much worse by his bungling patchwork. Let him rather face boldly what he knows to be the fact, that secession has ruined the port of Charleston; that the income may be expected to decline month by month; and that even the ten per cent. tariff, proposed by Mr. MEMMINGER, will be unavailing to restore the traffic which short-sighted folly has extinguished. With the cessation of trade, tariffs perish; and recourse can only be had to those direct taxes which, as society is arranged at the South, mean discontent, insurrection and civil war. And this is the glorious future of the Cotton Confederation.

A GEOGRAPHICAL ERROR.—It appears that a clerk in the Custom-house has been attempting on a small scale to rival the performances of Ex-Secretaries HOWELL COBB and JOHN B. FLOYD, but not with so much success or impunity as attended the operations of those high officials. It is the old fable of the ass and the lapdog,—the furtively-inclined clerk representing the ass, who is to be cudgeled and kicked by justice for attempting the same frisky leaps over the barriers of honesty, for performing which the late "curled darlings" of the Cabinet are to-day openly petted and prized in all secession circles.

The mistake made by the clerk—apart from the moral view—is merely geographical. Had his attempt to plunder the Bonded Warehouse by forged orders been made in any of the seceding States, the act would have been regarded as meritorious, and the perpetrator might have set up claims to a seat in any of the Conventions called together for secession purposes. But as it was not committed in the Cotton States, but in the "cold and Puritanical atmosphere" of New-York, the blind Goddess will probably compromise with the offender by energetically inviting him to do the State some service in a less conspicuous position.

Disunion and the Poor Whites.

We have attempted, in preceding articles, to analyze Southern society, and to show what elements, in the nature of things, are most active in the present revolutionary commotion. We have shown how inconsiderable in number is the class of large slaveholders, and pointed out the considerations which must impose upon it, by a law of self-preservation, the necessity of a conservative reaction. This reaction, we learn from various sources, is actually taking place. We have also pointed out where the real strength of the South and of the Pro-Slavery cause lies, viz.: in the middle and smaller classes of slaveholders, and in the great body of intelligent non-slaveholders.

We now propose to consider the condition of the "poor whites," properly so called, and to show the part they play in politics. We have already identified them with the 494,161 illiterate persons in the census classification, and pointed out the circumstances which render it probable that the number should be doubled. We will not ask the reader to accept our description of the condition of this class, but we subjoin a few brief extracts from unexceptionable Southern authorities, which will leave no doubt about the matter. Mr. TARVER, of Missouri, in 1847, published a paper upon "Domestic manufactures in the South and West," in which he says:

"In the more Southern portion of this region, (the South,) the non-slaveholders possess, generally, but very small means, and the land which they possess is almost universally poor, and so sterile that a scanty subsistence is all that can be derived from its cultivation; and the more fertile soil being in the possession of the slaveholder, must ever remain out of the power of those who have none. * * The acquisition of a respectable position in the scale of wealth appears so difficult that they decline the hopeless pursuit, and many of them settle down into habits of idleness, and and become the almost passive subjects of its consequences."

WILLIAM GREGG, Esq., of South Carolina, delivered an address in 1851, on manufactures in that State, in which he said:

"From the best estimate that I have been able to make, I put down the white people who ought to work, and who do not, or who are so employed as to be wholly unproductive to the State, at one hundred and twenty-five thousand. * * Any man who is an observer of things could hardly pass through our country without being struck with the fact that all the capital, enterprise and intelligence is employed in directing slave labor; and the consequence is, that a large portion of our poor white people are wholly neglected, and are suffered to while away an existence in the State, but one step in advance of the Indian of the forest. These people must be brought in daily contact with the rich and intelligent—they must be stimulated to mental action, and taught to appreciate education and the comforts of civilized life; and this we believe may be effected only by the introduction of manufactures."

In an address delivered in 1850, by Gen. HAMMOND, before the South Carolina Institute, he gives the following graphic picture of the "poor whites." He says:

"They obtain a precarious subsistence by occasional jobs, by hunting, by fishing, by plundering fields or folds, and too often by what is in its effects far worse—trading with slaves, and seducing them to plunder for their benefit."

Mr. GREGG, already quoted, in further urging the importance of manufactures, as a means of reclaiming the poor whites from barbarism, says:

"It is indeed painful to be brought in contact with such ignorance and degradation."

Hon. J. H. LUMPKIN, of Georgia, in an article upon the "Industrial Regeneration of the South," written in 1852, says:

"It is objected that the manufacturing establishments will become the hot-beds of crime. * * But I am by no means ready to concede that our poor, degraded, half-fed, half-clothed and ignorant population—without Sabbath Schools or any other kind of instruction, mental or moral, or without any just appreciation of character—will be injured by giving them employment which will bring them under the oversight of employers, who will inspire them with self-respect by taking an interest in their welfare."

It has not been the fashion of late years for Southern men to speak thus plainly of the condition of the poor among them. The terrible argument they were furnishing to the opponents of Slavery, the latter were not slow to use, and hence the cessation of the frank admissions which were made ten years ago. But the condition of the "poor whites" has not been changed or improved. They are still the degraded and suspected outcasts who are so graphically described by Senator HAMMOND. The praiseworthy efforts to establish extensive manufactures in the South utterly failed, or at least never succeeded to the extent of alleviating the condition of the poor to any appreciable degree. Although the South grows the cotton, and manufacturers on the spot can obtain the raw material without the cost of transportation, the peculiar institution interposes an effectual bar to such enterprises.

It is obvious that this degraded class of "poor whites" can have no political influence, and that they are the mere creatures of the superior classes, who vote them at pleasure, just as the free negroes were voted in North Carolina before the change of the Constitution in 1835. The highest and the lowest classes of Southern people seem to be equally powerless at the present time, except so far as they make themselves subsidiary to the ruling idea of the great middle classes. In its origin, Slavery propagandism was the policy of the great slaveholders who sought outlets for the augmenting number of their slaves. But when to this original policy, which has been so successfully prosecuted, the demagogues added the suggestion of the African Slave-trade—when to the idea of extending the *area* of Slavery was associated that of increasing the number of slaves by fresh importations from abroad, the great owners of that species of property began to hesitate; and when at length the same demagogues threaten to dissolve the Union, and involve all slave property in ruin, in order to carry out their reckless policy, the proprietors of the large plantations shrink with horror from the gulf which yawns before them.

The small slaveholders, however, and the intelligent non-slaveholders, have no such motive for dreading disunion. They see in it a

chance either to rise to the level of those above them, or to drag the wealthy planters down to their own condition. It is found to be much easier, therefore, to inspire them with zeal for disunion, than to moderate or check it when it becomes excessive.

The Patent Office.

We trust that Congress will not fail to take some effective action to prevent the premature renewal of the patent for McCORMICK's reaper. We have already stated the facts which render such action simply a matter of justice to the farmers of the whole country. There is not the slightest necessity for a hasty decision of the point by the Patent Office, for the present patent does not expire until October next, and every consideration of justice and fair dealing requires that so important a step should not be taken without a much more full investigation than this application has yet received. The effect of renewing the patent will be to compel every farmer to pay something over *fifty dollars* for every reaping machine he may use,—not for the cost of its construction, but simply as tribute to Mr. McCORMICK for the privilege of having one made. The only possible justification for such an act in any case, lies in the fact that the inventor has not been sufficiently rewarded for the time, labor and ingenuity bestowed upon his invention. This reason cannot be urged in the present case, for Mr. McCORMICK has already received more than a *million dollars* for his invention.

Congress would render a service to the public by instituting a rigid investigation into the recent operations of the Patent Office. That office exists for the encouragement of inventors, and the good of the community. But it seems to be conducted with exclusive reference to the enrichment of individuals at the expense of the public. A *poor* inventor has no chance of securing any departure from the strict letter of the law,—or any extension of the time for which the law has given him the monopoly of his invention. But if a man makes a *fortune* out of his invention, he has not the slightest difficulty in securing the chance to make another at the public expense. It is not long since Mr. HOWE, who had made, according to his own confession, over $500,000 out of his invention of something essential to a sewing machine, obtained from the Patent Office the power to make every person who buys a sewing machine contribute for seven years longer to his emolument. Mr. HOE has just obtained a renewal of his monopoly for printing presses. Mr. MORSE has secured an extension of part of his telegraph patents. And now the farmers are to be taxed for seven years longer to swell the profits of a man who has already been overpaid threefold for anything he has contributed to the inventions of the world.

How is it that *rich* inventors find it thus easy to perpetuate their monopolies? Why is the regular operation of the law, by which after seven years the public at large was to have the use of these inventions, arrested for their personal benefit? We have reason to believe that a rigid inquiry into these matters would reveal facts which it might be well for the public to know.

But Congress should not permit this patent for the McCormick reaper to be renewed without a much more thorough investigation than it can possibly receive during the very brief interval prescribed by the Patent-office. Unless there is some corrupt collusion, or wrong influence of some sort at work in this matter, the Commissioner of Patents himself can have no possible objection to postponing action long enough to give all parties a satisfactory hearing. The fact that he does oppose it, affords conclusive reason why Congress should promptly interfere.

MORE OF FLOYD.—A Philadelphia paper recently contained an elaborate article in relation to the transcendent merits of the rifled cannon and projectile invented by Gen. JAMES, of Rhode Island. The article is mostly made up of extracts from the report of a Board of Officers appointed by FLOYD to test the merits of the invention. We have no disposition to question the sincerity of the opinions expressed by the Board, as we understand that not a single member of it had ever witnessed experiments with other rifled cannon; and we are also informed that under the management of FLOYD, Gen. JAMES was excused from bringing his invention into competition with others before a Board which assembled at Old Point for the purpose of experimenting with rifled cannon and projectiles invented by SIGOURNEY, SAWYER, DYER, CRAIG, DIMMICK, and perhaps others. If Gen. JAMES had the confidence in the superiority of his invention which is claimed for it in the Philadelphia paper, he ought certainly not to have hesitated in bringing its merits before those who had the opportunity of comparing it with others. But to satisfy the unprofessional reader, it is only necessary to state that "*the* Army Board" referred to is an imaginary creation; that the whole affair seems to have been an invention of FLOYD to take money out of the Treasury; and that the recommendation and contract to rifle half the cannon in the service, would most effectually have absorbed the little balance left by him and COBB, if the present Secretary had not promptly nullified the arrangement.

THE QUESTION OF COMPROMISE.

Different Views Among the Republicans—The Admission of New-Mexico, With or Without Slavery—The Chicago Platform—Effect of the Virginia Election, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1861.

That the Republican Party is divided as to the course proper to be pursued in the present distracted condition of the country, is a fact too palpable for concealment. There are those who are rigidly opposed to the adoption of any measure of conciliation whatever, and seem to think that even to look and talk amicably upon the subject, betrays a spirit of weakness akin to the vice of the dough-faced Democracy. Without intending to be disrespectful to this class of men, I must say that they remind me of the remark which somebody made in regard to an old fogy king, that he was incapable of learning or forgetting. They seem to have closed their minds to the fact that the Territories are no longer in danger of being overrun with Slavery. That they are now free by the voice of the free people who inhabit them; and that it would be almost impossible for a Pro-Slavery Administration, backed by the Dred Scott decision and a Slave code, to force the institution upon them.

When Mr. SEWARD announced some two years ago that "the battle had been fought, and the victory won," his declaration thrilled the whole North with delight, and was accepted as a concise and truthful statement of the result of a long struggle. That remark was made with reference to the then ascertained fact that Kansas was free. The freedom of that Territory is now assured beyond the power of reversal by its admission into the Union as a State; and Kansas now stands as a perpetual barrier to the further progress of Slavery. It shuts the last gate through which the holders of slaves can pass to the West. Everybody who knows anything of the interior of the Continent is aware that there exists no accessible territory into which the "peculiar institution" can find foothold.

New-Mexico has a territorial slave code, with twelve to twenty slaves; and the whole country is lashed into a passion upon the grave issue whether these twelve negroes shall be suffered to remain in their present condition, while the Territory is being transformed into a State, or whether they shall be emancipated by the Federal Government. Indeed, it is freely admitted that but for the withdrawal from Congress of some thirty Southern representatives and twelve Senators, the exclusion of Slavery from New-Mexico could not be effected by the Federal Government. This was the expectation of the Republicans when Mr. LINCOLN was elected, and the friends of Freedom were perfectly content to leave the subject in the hands of the people inhabiting the Territory.

Then why not still leave the matter in their hands, with the power to form a State Government? It is not certain that they would retain Slavery, and if they did so, no human being of common intelligence believes that the institution would ever take root, or that it would survive, even nominally, but for a few years.

The admission of New-Mexico as a State, "with or without Slavery," as the people may determine, would be a measure perfectly harmless to the cause of Freedom; while it would be a most grateful offering to the friends of Union in the Southern States, and would enable them to crush out the spirit of treason. *It would involve no abandonment of the Chicago Platform. That platform is not pledged to exclude a State from the Union on account of Slavery—neither is it pledged to abolish Slavery in the Territories by Congress.*

The world gives to Mr. HORACE GREELEY the credit of having shaped this platform, and it is for him to explain why he omitted to insert a Wilmot proviso, and a declaration that "*no more Slave States*" shall be admitted into the Union. Was it because he wanted such a declaration of principles as would be agreeable to Mr. BATES and his supporters in the South, or even to JOHN BELL? The fact is well known that Mr. GREELEY was friendly to the nomination of Mr. BATES, before he took the moderate Free-Soil Whig ground which he at length announced in a letter to his friends. The editor of the *Tribune* was then anxious to conciliate the South, anxious to give and take, and to give more than he demanded, in order to secure the overthrow of the Free-Trade and Pro-Slavery Democracy. I don't quarrel with Mr. GREELEY for his course at that time, for I sympathized with it to a considerable extent; but it is not for him now to raise his hands in holy horror at the alleged abandonment of principle on the part of such men as SEWARD, ADAMS and CASSIUS M. CLAY. By assuming a pharisaical profession of righteousness, and a prudish affectation of exemption from the weakness of compromise, he will infallibly subject himself to the suspicion that he was for BATES or BELL or BUTTS, a year ago, as the readiest means of "heading off" SEWARD; while at the present moment, to accomplish the same object, he falls into the arms of GARRISON and PHILLIPS.

In spite of the beautiful weather and the cheering news from Virginia, the friends of Union seem to be less cheerful in spirits than I expected to find them. The Secessionists, taking their cue from the Jesuitical Baltimore *Sun*, claim the Unionists elected in Virginia as being imbued with the spirit of treason, and ready to dissolve the Union unless all their demands are complied with, and this impudent apology for a disgraceful overthrow seems to have been accepted by many as a correct statement of the case. The truth is, that the Old Dominion is sound to the core, and would reject any proposition to dissolve the Union, except for an unmistakable attack upon her rights. Still, it is due to her, and to the friends of Union in the South, that the Republicans should recognize their patriotic efforts by the adoption of a policy of conciliation.

For some cause Southerners are coming here in crowds. Whether they are moved by curiosity, or by a desire to save the Union, or to break it up, or to get away from home, I cannot say. But if any have sinister designs upon the Capital, a sight of the flying artillery will cool their aspirations for military glory. The force now here could put ten thousand of the best drilled ruffians in the country to flight at Bladensburg or "elsewhere." OBSERVER.

"KING COTTON."

Progress of the Revolution Inaugurated to Crown Him—The Question of the Cotton Supply in England.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1861.

It is a gratifying fact that our British cousins are beginning to realize the importance to themselves of the secession question in the United States, and to discuss its probable effect upon their future supply of raw cotton; for as they progress in this discussion, our seceding States will obtain unmistakable evidence that whatever else England may determine upon as a means of obtaining the staple, the idea of sustaining the secession movement here, and exercising force to open our Southern cotton ports, will never be so much as seriously considered. Every British journal which has touched upon the question, admits the grave consequences to England of a failure of the American Cotton supply, and looks the question, "Whence shall we make up the deficiency?" fairly in the face; but none of them think for a moment of evading the threatened difficulty by conniving at the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, based on human Slavery. Such a policy is so abhorrent to British sentiment, that nobody in England seems to entertain its consideration for a single moment.

Intelligence of the first open overt steps in the secession movement in the South went to Europe, accompanied by private information from trusted correspondents to the effect that the Government itself was bankrupt, ruined and lost. I might give, if it were necessary, the name of a facile and brilliant writer in your City, who sent information of this character, privately, to the editors of the London *Times*. The deplorable condition in which COBB left the Treasury; the published developments relating to the Indian Trust Bonds abstraction; the fraudulent acceptances by the Secretary of War; FLOYD'S conduct in arming the South against the Union; the general demoralization in the Government brought about by the arch conspirators who controlled and directed it a few weeks ago solely in the interest of the disunion movement, and the menaces which threatened the Federal Capital, all combined to present to the foreign observer fearful corroboration of the private correspondent's theory. No wonder, under such circumstances, that the *Times*, for a brief period, evading in a degree the question of sympathy with North or South, descanted upon the possible future of a Southern Confederacy which was to annex Mexico and Central America, and become colossal in its territorial proportions. No wonder that, at the same time, it commented despairingly upon the more limited bounds of the Free States, and the doubtful future expansion of the Northern Confederacy. As a matter of course, this article was accepted by the Secessionists, despite the well-known sentiments of the people of England, as a foreshadowing of action by the Government in support of the secession movement. Even Senator CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, in the course of his recent speech, had the article read from the Clerk's desk, and offered it as an evidence of British feeling and British prejudices.

But subsequent developments show that as soon as the English mind had time to grasp the subject fairly, in all its immensity, secession found the proper level in its estimation, and only set the people to thinking—not how they can extend to it aid and comfort, but rather how they can take care of themselves without becoming in any way implicated in the scheme. This is the object and aim of the admirable article from the London *Economist* which you published to-day, and from which it appears that "the English mills would be compelled to work half-time in the event of a complete failure from any cause of the usual supply of cotton from the United States." With us such a necessity would be deemed an irretrievable disaster. But the London *Times*, commenting upon the article from the *Economist*, instead of hinting at the necessity of forcing a "peaceable separation" of the American States as a means of getting cotton, proceeds to show that the different mercantile interests which have hitherto been stimulating the growth of cotton in Africa and Australia, have already come forward in England as claimants for public attention. The *Times* thinks they can depend upon receiving a million bales from India, including in this estimate, probably, the half million bales which we showed the other day would be diverted from the Chinese market in consequence of the encouragement and stimulation of cotton-raising to spring from the influence of the recent treaty admitting British merchants and factors to the cotton region of the Yang-Tse-Kiang Valley. Other suggestions are made, but all tending to establish the one fact, that the English mind is addressed more actively than ever before to studying how and where to get the supply of cotton which they have heretofore obtained from the United States, but which *they distinctly and quite coolly assume that they can rely upon no longer*. This fact has serious significance to our brethren of the seceding States, who boast of "King Cotton," but have never yet quite crowned him.

I believe it is true of all articles in the English Press, which have thus far come to hand, that their speculations in relation to the Cotton question are based entirely upon the anticipation of interruption in the shipment of cotton from our Southern ports, or upon the probability of a civil war and slave insurrection. The writers have not calculated upon a diminution in the cotton crop consequent upon a deliberate determination, on the part of a portion of the planters of the South, to lessen their production of the staple, even though peace shall continue and the avenues to market are unobstructed. Has it escaped the attention of your readers, also, that the proposition has been seriously discussed in Alabama and elsewhere to diminish the cotton product this year, either by means of a general understanding among the planters themselves, that they shall cultivate less cotton and more corn, or by State legislation providing for such a change in the policy of the agricultural interests? The latest and best advices from the South indicate that a movement of this character will be quite general, and constitutes a remarkable feature in the pending revolution. The proposition is to plant one-half as much land in cotton this year as was planted last, and to devote the other half to corn, in addition to the usual quantity cultivated.

Nor is this crazy scheme so likely to kill itself among sensible men as you may be inclined to suppose. Men who will rush into disunion as a means of preserving Slavery, will not seriously lessen their title to respect by adopting the measure indicated. The planting community, in part at least, have been made to believe that one-half the usual crop of cotton next year will, by its enhanced price in consequence of a short supply, command double the usual rates; and, under the operation of this shrewd speculation, they expect to secure, free of any cost, the entire additional crop of corn which they plant in the one-half of the land usually put in Cotton! In any event, then, we may expect a short supply of cotton during the ensuing year, even if pestilence—which there is much reason to apprehend after the present open and exceedingly wet Winter—does not interfere with its cultivation. How this will affect the price of negroes, or of cotton, and the Northern shipping and manufacturing interests, are grave matters of speculation, to which I may refer in a future letter. Meantime, one thing is certain, "King Cotton" has so startled the English mind by his secession vagaries, that John Bull will never rest henceforth until he is free from dependence upon the product of Slave labor. S.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Responses from the Commissioners to Washington—Annual Meeting of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Masons.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The Governor has received responses from the following Commissioners, appointed by the Legislature to represent the State in the Washington Convention, each of whom accepts the trust: Ex-Gov. John A. King, Gen. John E. Wool, Hons. Greene C. Bronson, David Dudley Field, and James C. Smith. Erastus Corning is at present in Washington. He will also accept.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Masons held their annual meeting to-day. The following officers were elected: Grand High Priest, Geo. H. Thacher, of Albany; Deputy, Arthur Boyce, of New-York; Grand King, Darius A. Ogden, of Penn Yan; Grand Scribe, Daniel S. Wright, of Whitehall; Grand Treasurer, Wm. Seymour, of Albany; Grand Secretary, John V. Cole, of Albany; Grand Chaplain, Salem Town, of Aurora; Grand Chapter of the Host, Wm. F. Holmes, of Rochester; Grand Royal Arch, Capt. Wm. Connelly, of Albany; Grand Sentinel, Alonzo Crosby, of Albany.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The adverse report against the bill to amend the charter of the New-York and Jamaica Railroad was agreed to.

The bill for the extension of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad was reported favorably.

The bill appropriating $500,000 to arm the militia of the State came up as the special order.

The pending question was an amendment, proposed by Mr. BELL, to reduce the sum to $250,000.

Mr. GARDNER spoke against the bill, and held the doctrine that, if a general secession of the South comes, a peaceful separation of the Union is desirable before attempting coercion.

The amendment was adopted, 12 to 7, but on motion of Mr. SPINOLA the vote was reconsidered.

A debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. GOSS, P. P. MURPHY, COLVIN, SPINOLA, GRANT and TRUMAN.

After the bill had passed through the Committee of the Whole, it was put on its final passage.

The amendment making an appropriation of $250,000 was first adopted, but the absent Senators who had retired for dinner were brought in by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The vote was then reconsidered, and the $500,000 was reinserted.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, and said, while he was willing to give five times the amount for patriotic purposes, he was not willing to tax a hard-working people half a million dollars to enable juvenile military aspirants to play at soldiers, and uniformed Adonises to parade themselves on public thoroughfares or in ball-rooms. Holiday soldiers might be very pretty things, but their finery should not be paid for by the over-taxed people.

The motion was lost, and the bill finally passed—19 to 6.

The affirmative vote all Republican, with J. MCLEOD MURPHY. The negative all Democrats.

Adjourned. The session was protracted until 6 o'clock, having held seven hours.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The Governor transmitted a communication from South Carolina, returning the resolutions of the New-York State Legislature, tendering the aid of the State to the General Government in enforcing the laws. Tabled and ordered to be printed.

The Governor also transmitted a letter from JOHN A. DIX, asking for the passage of a bill to authorize the indorsement of the State to the United States bonds to the amount of the deposit fund in this State

On motion of Mr. ROBINSON, the letter was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. BALL reported favorably a bill creating a Metropolitan Health District, and a Board of Health Commissioners for the Counties of New-York, Kings and Richmond, accompanied by an ably written report, setting forth the importance of the bill, giving valuable information on the subject, and arguing in favor of the passage of the bill. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. PRENDERGAST reported favorably the bill to authorize the cession of the title to the Post-office site in New-York to the General Government.

The bill allowing jurors in criminal cases to be judges of law as well as fact, was reported for the consideration of the House.

The Canal Appropriation bill was reported to the House, and sent to the Committee of the Whole.

The several propositions to amend the Constitution, so as to prevent bribery in elections, and relative to the Judiciary, and the proposition to submit to the people the question of holding a Convention to amend the Constitution generally, were reported by Mr. KERNAN for the consideration of the House, and sent to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. FERRY reported a bill appropriating $7 000 a year for five years to the People's College at Havana.

The use of the Assembly Chamber was granted the State Agricultural Society for Wednesday next.

Mr. WEBSTER, on a question of privilege, stated that he had voted for JEREMIAH W. CUMMINGS for Regent of the University, but his vote was not recorded. It was ordered to be entered on the Journal.

The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn sent in a communication, questioning the right of the Legislature to interfere with their chartered rights by hostile legislation, and submitting a report of their business assets, &c., last year.

On motion of Mr. DARCY, the communication was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. Adjourned.

FURIOUS WIND STORM.

A Northwest Gale—Snow at Albany—Great Damage at Baltimore—Telegraph Lines Prostrated, &c.

One of the most furious gales that have visited this region for many months past commenced in this City last evening. Beginning with a slight snow-squall about 5 o'clock P. M., which soon blew over and left a cloudless sky, the wind continued to increase in violence until late in the night, and even at the time of going to press (2½ A. M.) it has scarcely abated any of its fury. Simultaneously with the commencement of the gale, the mercury suddenly fell several degrees, and the weather continued to grow colder as the gale increased. We have heard of no serious damage being done in the City, but it is scarcely possible that the shipping in the harbor and on the coast should have escaped uninjured.

THE STORM IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 7—10 P. M.

A blinding snow-storm prevails here and the wind is blowing a hurricane.

THE STORM IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 7.

A terrific northwest gale has prevailed here since one o'clock, doing considerable damage. Some thirty houses have been unroofed, walls and chimneys demolished and trees uprooted. The tide lowered three feet in the harbor under the influence of the wind. The telegraph lines in this neighborhood are considerably damaged.

THE STORM IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 7.

A furious gale of wind occurred here to-day, prostrating the wires of the National Telegraph Company and doing other damage.

THE STORM AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Feb. 7.

It commenced snowing here yesterday afternoon, and continued through the night and all day, with a high wind. The trains on the Central Road are all behind time. Thermometer at zero.

THE STORM AT OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Feb. 7—6 P. M.

A terrific gale from the northeast, accompanied by a drifting snow storm and intense cold, prevails all along Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence. The thermometer is lower than before this Winter—4 degrees below zero. At Watertown it is 10 below, and at Ogdensburgh 16.

THE STORM AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Feb. 7.

A severe snow-storm, accompanied with a gale of wind from the northeast, has prevailed all day. The thermometer was below zero at 6 o'clock to night.

THE STORM AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The severest snow-storm of the season, drifting hard, occurred to day. All the railroads are blocked up. The snow drifts on the track faster than it can be got off. The trains on the Grand Trunk will not attempt to run to-day. The Great Western is trying, but without success as yet. The Northern train managed to get out a few miles, and is now stuck at Thornhill.

SNOW-STORM AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Feb. 7.

We have had another snow-storm here, blockading all the railroads. No mails will be able to leave here this morning.

Dreadful Sufferings in Kansas.

ATCHISON, Thursday, Feb. 6.

Mr. W. W. JEROME, of Irving, Marshall County, 80 miles from this place, says that the cattle and hogs in his neighborhood are actually starving, and that the inhabitants are nearly destitute of food, and must perish unless relief is speedily afforded. The desperation of despair is seizing upon them. Their teams are giving out, and they are too weak to make their way through the snow. Some have been four weeks in trying to get from the Republican Forks to Atchison, and have turned back dispirited. The population of Marshall County is about 3,000. Mr. JEROME has hurried to Atchison with all possible dispatch, fearing that the people upon the Little Blue will suffer from hunger before he can get back with supplies. The condition of the roads in that region are now so bad that only about ten miles a day can be traveled.

ATCHISON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The Kansas Relief Committee held their monthly meeting to-day.

A dispatch was read by Gen. POMEROY from J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Treasurer of the New-York Relief Committee, authorizing him to draw on them for $500. Encouraged by this timely aid, the Committee directed the immediate establishment of one relief depot south of the Marais des Cygnes, and another south of the Kaw river at Topeka. Teams will be started to-morrow morning.

Special thanks were voted to the New-York Committee for their generous succor.

Resolutions were also passed thanking the Chicago Committee and all others who, by their generous efforts, have thus far aided the cause.

A Committee of Correspondence, consisting of CHAS. LINES, N. B. BLAKE and J. C. BURGETT—all New-England men—was appointed to advise with the Boston Committee relative to some two tons of clothing, shoes, &c., for want of which the people are suffering, but which still remain locked up in the hands of the Express Agent here for non-payment of the freight. It was stated that these goods, like all which have been forwarded by the New-York and Chicago Committees, would have come in free had they been sent absolutely to Gen. POMEROY, instead of being consigned to a Boston agent here, who is unknown by the Railroad agents here, and unrecognized by the Express Companies.

The Correspondence Committee were also instructed to implore the Boston Committee to make a prompt distribution of the funds, which have been for ten weeks accumulating in their hands, but not a dollar of which has as yet been received by the Relief Committee here.

Railroad Casualty.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 7.

CASPER HYSINGER, DANIEL DUNNIVAN and DANIEL ALBERTS, trackmen, while shoving a hand-car three miles east of this place, were struck by a single engine coming west. HYSINGER and DUNNIVAN were instantly killed. ALBERTS has an arm broken in two places and is otherwise injured. He will recover. It was snowing and blowing at the time and the men were not seen by the Engineer.

Ashore.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The brig *Roamer*, of Castine, THOMPSON, from St. Mary's, Georgia, for Providence, is ashore near Nayatt Point. She may probably come off at high water.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The resolution to procure a marble bust of ex-Gov. BANKS, to place in the State Capital, was defeated in the House to-day, 94 to 102.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The *Niagara*, from Boston, arrived at Halifax at 8 o'clock this evening.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A SUPPOSED SLAVER.—About a week ago, a fine clipper bark of 800 tons, called the *Griffin*, Capt. DAVIS, quietly left her moorings in New-York, and slipped over to Elizabethport. She was in full ballast, and was ready for sea, but had no cargo of any sort on board. It happened, however, that she left six thousand dollars worth of shipping liens in New-York. She had been recently coppered, refitted throughout, and provisioned for a long voyage, and had left the jurisdiction of the Sheriff and Marshal of New-York without discharging her liabilities. As she had no ostensible honest reason for going to Elizabethport, the creditors concluded that they were to be "done" in some manner out of the amount of their claims, and accordingly libeled the *Griffin*. She was seized on Monday by Mr. WM. H JELLIFFE, an attorney for the New-York claimants, and put into the custody of the United States Marshal and the Sheriff. On Tuesday night, however, Capt. DAVIS gave the Sheriff's officers and Marshal's tip-stairs the slip, and went to sea without his papers. Where he has gone to is only a matter of conjecture, but the presumption of parties interested is that the destination of the *Griffin* is not far from the Congo River. The libelants at first thought of chartering a clipper to go in pursuit of her; but as she is an exceedingly fleet vessel, and her route is somewhat uncertain, the experiment will hardly be tried. —*Newark Mercury, Feb. 7.*

A Fit Subject for the Consideration of our Merchants and Property-Owners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After an absence of several months in the South I have returned to New-York. I have traveled up and down the Mississippi, and found everywhere the same condition of things; it is that the masses of one section of the country have very little correct conception of the actual state of things and the minds of the people in the other section. Distance and want of contact increases the evil, and, in short, you may say, the North does not know the South, and the South does not know the North.

Bring them into friendly contact, after the North have repealed their Liberty Laws, and they will better appreciate the difference naturally arising out of a difference of soil and clime to. You will reëstablish the friendly feeling which once existed, and, if this should be too late to save the Union, still it would do much to heal up the breach between the dissolved States, and allow them to live in peace.

This may be accomplished by a commercial remedy, viz.: The transportation of cotton by railway to our Eastern and Northern cities. It will bring the great body of the Southern population into direct intercourse with our merchants under every advantage to both parties. The great body of Southern population, to which I allude, are the smaller planters—men who do not come North to spend their money, but who stick to their plantations all the year round.

The expenses of shipping cotton around the keys of Florida to Europe, in excess of those of shipments from New-York to Europe, and which would go to pay railroad freight, are as follows, viz.:

River freight to New-Orleans, if within 500 miles, is $1 25. For quarter distances, $1 50 to $2 is charged. If brought to the river bank by railroad, the expense will be further increased by 50 cents to $1.	
A low average river freight is consequently	$1 50
Insurance to New-Orleans from ⅛ to ¼ ₱ cent.	
Loss on exchanges in New-Orleans on New-York or Europe at least	1 ₱ cent.
Marine insurance around Florida	1½ ₱ ct.
Loss of time and consequent interest	½ ₱ ct.
Total	3¼ ₱ ct.
On $50, the average value of a bale	1 88
Difference of freight around Florida ⅛ ct. ₱ lb.	2 50
Total amount of additional expenses	$5 88

A car-load of cotton contains 42 bales, which at the above rate will earn $246 75 freight. A train of fifteen cars would carry 630 bales and earn $3,700 25.

Let our railroad men answer the question—for how much less they can run, at a good round profit to themselves, well-organized *through trains*, and how many trains in close succession they can start every morning and every evening.

The answers will be, that our present Southern railroads, with their double tracks completed, can carry a great deal more than the Cotton States can raise, and if a consolidation between certain railroads can be effected, as it was the case with the New-York Central, freights will be very materially diminished, and all the cotton will flow to New-York.

If this movement once sets in, nothing will prevent New-York from becoming the great cotton market of the world.

But there is another subject in close connection with this movement. It is the telegraphic communication with Europe. New-York wants an Atlantic cable, with one end resting on the Liverpool Exchange and the other end on the Merchants Exchange here.

When Liverpool has done her work at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the telegraph will transmit orders and advices, which, beating sun and time, will arrive here at 11 o'clock in the morning of the same day, and enable the New-York merchant to continue where Liverpool has left off, and act by her advices.

Many schemes, more wild-sounding than the above, have been realized. As an instance, I allude to our railroads. Twenty years ago nobody would have believed in the enormous net work which now overspreads the country.

Let some of those who have the greatest interests at stake meet and canvass the question. H.

Liability of Postmasters.

From Holbrook's United States Mail.

It is a very serious question how far a Postmaster is to be held responsible, in cases of pecuniary loss resulting from a failure to do his whole duty in respect to the custody of letters passing through his hands. When it is clearly shown that such loss has been the result of his own gross carelessness or that of his subordinates, or the general bad management of his office, it would seem no more than just that such liability should follow.

At least such has been the opinions of courts and juries in some cases where this question of responsibility has been brought before them. The case of Christy *vs.* Smith, Postmaster at Waterbury, Vermont, which may be found in "Vermont Reports," vol. 8, page 663, should serve as a warning to Postmasters who are prone to inefficiency and loose management in the discharge of their duties.

A letter containing a considerable amount of money was mailed at Salisbury, Vt., to a party in Waterbury in the same State. It was lost. Suit was brought against the Postmaster for the recovery of the amount, with costs. It was satisfactorily shown that the letter reached the Waterbury office, but was not delivered. It was further proved that the office was badly managed, that letters could be easily abstracted from the boxes by reaching through the delivery window, and that persons in no way connected with the office, were allowed free access at all times behind the boxes, and his assistants admitted that they had never taken the required oath of office.

This case resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, though no one attributed to the defendant any greater delinquency or dishonesty than a neglect of that degree of watchfulness and care implied by the acceptance of his important trust.

Honesty in the discharge of official duty is not confined to abstaining from or depredating upon the mails, or otherwise violating the sanctity of letter seals for purposes of mere curiosity.

It is not honest to allow others not connected with a post office an opportunity to be dishonest, by failing to provide all possible checks and precautions against such contingencies.

It is not honest to employ in such responsible positions persons who through ignorance, bad habits, stupidity or indifference, are as likely to go wrong as right in transacting post-office business.

It is not honest to accept of a high trust from the Government, and yet consider and treat the position in the light of a sinecure, visiting the office often enough perhaps to sign the quarterly accounts, and pocket the large or small commissions, as the case may be.

It is not honest to make the Post-office a political caucus-room, where tobacco smoke, loud talking and disorder usurp the place of neatness and good order, and where timid applicants for letters are turned off with a negative growl from the lazy official in the dim distance, who finds it easier to pronounce the hackneyed word "nothing," than to take down his extensive legs from their elevated position, and make a fai hful search for the letter.

It is far from honest to allow curious and prying persons to inspect the letters of others for any purpose or under any pretext, or to afford any information whatever concerning such correspondence. In short, the public have a right to expect and to demand the utmost care, privacy and vigilance in the management of their postal affairs.

—Some of the admirers of Ex-Gov. Packer, of Pennsylvania, have tendered him a public dinner, as an evidence of the high regard in which they hold him. He declines the honor in a brief note.

—Robert Whitley was arrested in Nashville, (Tenn.,) a few days since, for forging his sister's name and drawing $800 of her money from the Savings' Bank.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Sterling Gas Regulator
Improves the Light and saves Gas.
Manufactured by Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.
Office No. 505 Broadway, (basement.)

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved
SEWING-MACHINES,
At reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in two private rooms, at W. A BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Take Physical Exercise at Wood's Gym nasium, at No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Open day and evening.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, plac Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

WILKES—FRASER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 5, by Rev. A. H. Burlingham, GEO. WILKES, of New-York, to ELIZABETH FRASER, late Mrs. Hutchen, daughter of John Fraser, of Dumfries, Scotland.

DIED.

COOPER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, after a short and severe illness, EDWARD VALENTINE, youngest son of Thomas and Hannah Cooper, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 64 Suffolk-st.

TAPPIN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 6, after a short and severe illness, THEOPHILUS T. TAPPIN.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood on Saturday morning, 9th inst., from his late residence, No. 165 Madison-av.

MACY.—In this City, on Fifth Day, the 7th inst., MARTHA G., youngest child of Benj. C. and Julia D. Macy, aged 10 months and 18 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandfather, Israel Underhill, No. 43 Lafayette-place, to-morrow, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

SHELBURGH.—In this City, on Monday, Feb 4, Mrs. MARY R. SHELBURGH, in the 96th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her grandson, Joseph A. Shelburgh, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 82 Rivington-st., without further notice.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Wednesday night, Feb. 6, MARY ANN, wife of Valentine P. Harrison, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, V. Barton and Charles C. Harrison, also of her son-in-law, Thomas C. McRae, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 414 4th-av., near 30th-st., this day, (Friday,) Feb. 8, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

CHAMBERLAIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, JULIA A., wife of M. Chamberlain, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Feb. 8 at 12 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 77 West 42d-st., without further notice.

FAULKNER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, BLANCHE, daughter of James T. and Sarah A. Faulkner, in her 15th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Feb 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 143 West 53d-st., without further invitation.

MILLER.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 7, ADELINE SCOTT, wife of William B Miller, aged 25 years.

Notice of funeral in Saturday's papers.

LOCKWOOD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 6, Mrs. SARAH LOCKWOOD, widow of the late Elisha Lockwood, of Greenwich, Conn., in the 79th year of her age.

WANDS.—In Brooklyn, after a short illness, Mrs. MARY WANDS, wife of the late John H. Wands, aged 35 years.

Her friends and relatives are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 80 President-st., South Brooklyn, on Friday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

DRISCOLL.—In Brooklyn, HENRY WARNER DRISCOLL, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth F. Driscoll.

His funeral will take place from the residence of the family, No. 164 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock this day. (Friday.) The friends of the family are invited to attend.

CROCHERON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 6, REUBEN, eldest son of James M. and Sarah E. Crocheron, aged 19 years, 3 months and 12 days.

His friends, and the friends of the family, also the members of the Class of 1860 of the New-York Free Academy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 398 Hicks-st., corner of Carroll, on Saturday morning, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock.

BOWERS.—In Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 7, Capt. HENRY BOWERS, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his son, Palisadesav., Yonkers, on Saturday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Tr

A WORTHY REFORM MOVEMENT.

Report of the Fourth Ward Reading and Coffee Room, at No. 26 New Bowery.

The idea of opening Reading and Coffee Rooms, as a moral instrumentality for the working classes, has for some time been familiar to the English public. The principle at the basis is derived from a practical experience of the condition of these classes.

A great deal of the vice of the world arises from a love of amusement—and, where this is not gratified healthfully, it will be unhealthfully. Those who live in luxuries and in the constant enjoyment of works of art or objects of beauty, who can relieve the over-strained nerves or the wearied body by society, or by books, or in country excursions or distant journeys, who, at least in imagination, can leave far behind the dull world of reality and escape the rubs and jars of everyday life, can hardly form a conception of the condition of the workingman, after a long day's work, and his hunger for some change or excitement. His nerves and muscles are utterly strained and wearied; he goes home at night to a dreary room, where he is alone, or where a dispirited wife and ungoverned children meet him: he has no books, no pictures, no music, no papers or society. He hankers for society and some stimulus which will lift off the heavy burden of daily cares, and make him forget the weary present. What wonder that his first place of resort is the rum-shop? Here he finds society, genial welcome, people to talk of the affairs of the day, a social, comfortable place, and, above all, the cup which awakes the flagging brain and changes the dull sky of care to radiant sunlight, and causes the present to be all forgotten.

So the long, dark career of drunkenness, with its hundred curses and pangs, begins with tens of thousands. There are still other classes of young men, who are in more intellectual employments, but whose work is irregular, though well paid—such as printers and others, and men in night-work; these are constantly drawn to drinking places merely for society, and to spend dull hours. For all these, and the thousands of floating, idle people in a great metropolis, there is hardly a place of virtuous resort, where they can have society, or papers, or some healthful stimulus, at low cost, and without the temptation to bad company and extreme indulgences.

To meet this want, the Fourth Ward Reading and Coffee Room was opened in June, 1859, at No. 26 New Bowery, by a Committee of gentlemen, who paid most of the expenses of fitting it up themselves.

It was placed in a respectable street, but close to the worst districts of the City. Newspapers, magazines, books and pictures were presented to the Room by the liberality of friends, and the whole was rendered an agreeable place of resort for the workingmen. Coffee, cigars and plain food were to be furnished at a low price. It had originally been designed by the Committee that the Room should support itself; but, soon after the first arrangements were made, a man occurred to them who seemed especially fitted by Providence to influence the class they desired to affect—one who had himself been redeemed from the worst vices, and who knew thoroughly the habits, temptations and sins of the populace of our City—Orville Gardner. They accordingly committed the whole enterprise to his charge, paying him a small salary of $500 per annum.

Gardner at once began to go around among the sailors' boarding houses, the porter-houses, and the places of bad resort in Cherry and Water streets, and collect in his old associates—the drinking and fighting men of the Ward.

Wherever he could find young men, also, who wanted a pleasant place for sociality, he invited them in.

The room soon was crowded, especially in the evenings, with these men, chatting, smoking, or reading the papers, and scarcely in a single instance was any disorderly act ever committed. Indeed, there was something rather edifying in the almost formal courtesy with which the "roughs" invariably treated Gardner, and one another, while in the room.

For the first two or three months the room about paid all expenses, even including Gardner's salary. But gradually a new class of subjects began to appear—men who had been run down by drunkenness, and who came in to get the help of a strong will to aid their weak one in the work of reform; men whose temptations were overwhelming them, and who sought Gardner to know what was that mysterious power of Christianity which had saved him; young men who wanted a counselor and friend; those whom the insanity of the passion for liquor had stripped of wealth, friends, and home, and who were ragged and houseless; men trembling with shattered nerves, faint for want of food, without proper clothes, dirty and vermin-eaten—a procession of the sorrowful victims of drunkenness.

These men Gardner met with the generosity of his class, giving them the clothes from his own back, spending his own means to feed them, and using all his powers of mind in reforming them. After they were fed, and washed, and clothed, remembering to what he owed all his reform, he took them to the church, or the place of prayer.

His next effort was to find them work. Each one took the temperance pledge, and Gardner had a distinct understanding that whoever violated it should be sent at once to Blackwell's Island. His part of the engagement he has always kept, with all the vigor of his former life, and, in a number of cases, he has had the men summarily committed for their terms as vagrants.

The number of instances of men who have been hopefully reformed under these influences is something remarkable, and shows what one earnest man can accomplish. The list already counts over 1,200 names, some of them of young men of good families; some, men of notorious and desperate character, (one a former pugilist and bully in the Fourth Ward, and another, who had killed a man in a fit of intoxication;) many who had been in mercantile pursuits. The profession most largely represented is the printers.

A goodly number of these have apparently become religious men. Families have become united again; long-lost sons have been restored to their mothers almost heart-broken; wives have refound their husbands, and sisters have regained their brothers. A gentleman assured a member of the Committee that he knew *eleven* young men who had come from one single place to New-York, who had been reformed under Gardner's influence.

In fact, no human estimate can ever measure the sorrow that has been assuaged, and the burdens that have been lifted by this simple instrumentality, during the last eighteen months.

But one practical difficulty of this very result has been, that these unfortunate subjects kept away the more respectable frequenters of the room from the refreshment counter, on whose returns the support of the enterprise depended. People came as before to read, but they did not eat; so that the choice was presented, either of giving up the thing as a peculiar mission to the outcast classes, and discharging Gardner, and merely keeping a social coffee-room to prevent drunkenness, or to throw the whole enterprise on the benevolence and liberality of the public, and carry it on as a practical mission for the lowest classes. The Committee chose the latter, feeling that Gardner was the man to influence a class most difficult to reach, and being sure that the public would support what was so plainly for the public benefit. To the credit of Mr. Gardner, it should be said that he has declined offers of large salary in other employments, for the sake of doing good among this class.

But for the business depression, it is probable the Committee might have collected among the charitable the necessary funds. As it is, they *cannot carry* the thing along any further, without immediate and liberal aid.

The question is, will the public let so practical a charity go to the ground?

The annual expenses are only about $7,200.

For Mr. Gardner's salary there is now due about $600; for rent of room and gas about $100; total indebtedness at the present time, $700.

COMMITTEE:

M. S. Beach, *Sun* Office.
J. F. Mellins, No. 285 Broadway.
Charles C. Whitehead, No 64 West Thirty-sixth-st.
Theo. Winthrop, No. 50 Exchange-place.
Salem T. Russell, No. 66 Pine-street.
George L. Schuyler, Dobbs' Ferry.
M. T. Hawit, No. 40 Walker-street.
C. L. Brace, No. 11 Canton Hall.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Preferred—Nos. 1, 9. Enumerated—Nos. 27 to 44, 45 to 58, inclusive.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Short causes. No. 425, 6391, 2495, 2687, 2815, 2885, 1922, 2306, 2918, 3128, 1710, 6346, 15 9, 1580, 5105, 2744, 3189, 30, 3185, 2147, 2163, 3021, 3040, 3123, 3215, 3312, 1641, 3025, 3313, 189, 3295, 3316, 3319, 3276, 2503, 3306, 3335, 2704.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 211, 91, 391, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1191, 1195, 1201, 1205, 1209, 1241, 1243, 1217, 1229, 1231. *Part II.*—Nos. 488, 141, 165, 686, 896, 900, 902, 904, 908, 912.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 298, 299, 300, 301, 303, 304, 305, 307, 308, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 149. *Part II.*—Nos 237, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 105, 168.

The Fowler Defalcation.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts

George Law et al vs. *The United States.*—The trial of this case was continued yesterday.

The plaintiffs put in evidence a letter from the Department to Fowler, some in ordinary hand in which they proved to be in the handwriting of Gen. Brown, the then Postmaster-General, and they put in also an indorsement upon the back of the letter which they proved to have been written by Horatio King, the First-Assistant Postmaster-General. The letter and its indorsement are as follows:

Post Office Department,
Appointment Office, sept. 9, 1858.

Sir—Referring to the letter of the First Assistant Postmaster-General of the 13th of July last, I am instructed by the Postmaster-General again to call your attention to the fact that your bond, under your appointment and confirmation as Postmaster on the 17th of May last, has not yet been received at the Department. This omission has just been made known to the Postmaster General, who directs me to say that any further delay will be very embarrassing to him, as well as to the President. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting First-Assistant Postmaster-General.

I. V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York

(Indorsed in pencil:)—I saw Fowler yesterday, and he told me this should be attended to as soon as one of his subordinates returned home, in a few days.

Sept 22, 1858. H. K.

The complainants here rested their case, and Judge Roosevelt opened the case in behalf of the Government.

They then put in some documentary evidence, and without calling any witness, the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

The Approval of Bonds by the Mayor—Personal Responsibility for Ministerial Acts.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

G. A. Seixas vs. *Fernando Wood.*—This action was brought against His Honor Mayor Wood, for approving the bondsmen of a constable, knowing them at the time to be irresponsible.

It appears that the plaintiff in August, 1858, recovered a judgment against one W. R. Ball, upon which an execution was issued to one Foster, a constable.

Subsequently a judgment was obtained against Foster for the sum of $85 08, he having become liable to the plaintiff upon this execution; but the plaintiff could not collect anything upon it from either Foster or his bondsmen; all the parties being, it is alleged, irresponsible.

The plaintiff now sought to recover against Mayor Wood, on the ground that he approved the bondsmen of the constable knowing them to be worthless at the time.

The defendant demurred to the complaint, and contended that he acted in his official capacity and was not liable personally for his acts.

The Court, however, held that the defendant acted in a ministerial capacity, and was liable to the plaintiff. Judgment was rendered accordingly for the plaintiff for $109 31.

E. L. Taft for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson for defendant.

Music and Money—Suit for Operatic Services.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Alker.

Giovanni Sbriglia vs. *Pasquale Brignoli, Pauline Colson et al.*—This action is brought to recover for services rendered by the plaintiff to the defendants, in pursuance of a contract alleged to have been made between them.

The complaint alleges that on the 25th of November, 1860, the defendants hired the plaintiff to render services as operatic artist—to wit: as *primo tenore*—from the said date to March, 1861, and agreed to pay him therefor the sum of $600, payable semi-monthly; that, in pursuance of such agreement, the plaintiff entered upon his duties, and continued in discharge of them until the 26th of December, 1860; and that from that time he has been ready and willing to perform his duties, according to the said agreement. That there is due to him for such services performed, and still unpaid, the sum of $300, for which he prays judgment.

The defendants deny the allegations as to the agreement made by the plaintiff, and allege that on the 17th of January, 1861, they paid the plaintiff the sum of $250 for services rendered, which he received, in full satisfaction for all claims against them. Decision reserved.

Truman Smith, for plaintiff; Benjamin Galbraith, for defendants.

Argument in the Sweet Requisition Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of the application of Joseph P. Sweet to be discharged from arrest.—This case, which has heretofore been stated in the Times, now came on for argument.

It was contended, on behalf of the prisoner, that he was illegally held, inasmuch as the requisition was defective in material particulars heretofore stated, while the prosecution contended to the contrary.

The Court reserved its decision until Monday next.

John P. Graham for prisoner; Levi S. Chatfield for District-Attorney.

Verdict.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Wm. A. Ices vs. *James Ray et al.*—This case was stated in yesterday's Times. The jury have now rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,000.

Court of General Sessions.

ANOTHER RAPE TRIAL.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, the first case called was that of Michael McBride, indicted for an attempt at rape upon a young woman by the name of *Mary Hosey*, the first witness, who testified that she was servant in the family of Mr. Underwood; she was 20 years of age; on the 2d of December last she was returning from Manhattanville, starting from that place at about 8½ o'clock in the evening; she walked the entire distance; when she had reached the vicinity of One Hundredth-street, the prisoner, whom she had never seen before, met and accosted her, offering to accompany her home; she attempted to escape from him; but only succeeded after he had made several assaults upon her, attempting the offence of which he was charged; the screams of the witness attracted some policemen, who rescued her and took her home.

Officer Ferdon corroborated the last witness' statement, and testified that he arrested the prisoner; and that the last witness made the same charge as she had now sworn to; the prisoner was not intoxicated at the time.

Officer Hallet was present with the last witness at the time of the arrest, and corroborated his statements.

For the defence, *Mr Moses A. Field* testified that the prisoner had been in his employ, and was at the time of the occurrence, as a coachman. He had always previously borne a good character.

Counsel for the defence briefly summed up, asking the jury for a verdict of simple assault. Mr. Garvin, the Assistant District-Attorney, insisted that a verdict of guilty should be rendered, for the protection of those members of the community on whom such offences were likely to be committed. The Court briefly reviewed the facts, and the jury rendered a verdict of *guilty*. The prisoner, when asked what he had to say why judgment should not be pronounced, or what excuse he had to offer for his conduct, said he had none whatever.

The Court then remarked that it felt it a duty to say to that class of villains who prowl about the street ready to assail the weak and helpless, that poor servant girls, whose only opportunity to visit their friends, was in the evening, and that, too, usually without attendance, must be let alone. An example must be made of the prisoner. Owing, however, to representations which had been made of his previous good character, the extreme penalty of the law would not be invoked. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner be confined at hard labor in the State Prison at Sing Sing for three years and eight months.

FORGERY TRIAL—THE JURY DISAGREE.

George Davis, indicted for forgery, in passing or attempting to pass a counterfeit bill, was next put on trial. Mr. Tobias, the first witness, testified that the prisoner came to his place of business, and bought a pair of pantaloons for three dollars. He gave in payment therefor a bad bill, on a bank of which he said none of the bills were counterfeited. He was arrested by Officer Thorn, who next testified that after the arrest, the prisoner said he belonged in the interior of the State, and had no particular place of residence in this City. No other money was found upon him. The officer here identified the bill shown him as the one taken from the prisoner. No further witnesses were examined, and the prisoner's council asked the Court to dismiss the action, on the ground that the people had failed to show any knowledge on the part of the prisoner that the bill was bad. The Court denied the application, remarking that the question must be decided by the jury, who then took the case, and after a long consultation were unable to agree, and were discharged. The prisoner was remanded.

BLACK AND WHITE.

John Anderson and George Downing, indicted for burglary, were next put to the bar. The prisoners were of "Afric's sun-burnt race;" one of them being ebony black, the other owing an almost white skin to the absence of prejudice of race from the minds of his progenitors. After some consultation, however, between the prisoners and his counsel, the prisoners concluded that they were not ready, and the trial was postponed till this morning.

A THIEF TO SING-SING.

George Starr, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison for two years and two months.

A SECOND RAPE CASE.

Frederick Rosenbruck, a German boy, aged 17 years, indicted for an attempt to commit rape, on the 23d of December last, upon a little girl five and a half years of age. Mary Alger, the first witness, testified that the prisoner had worked for her husband as a shoemaker, and while at her house the witness had detected him in the commission of the crime alleged, upon her little daughter, 5 years of age. There were no other witnesses called, and the Jury rendered a verdict of simple assault and battery, and the prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

After several arraignments of prisoners the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—John Clary.

For Forgery—William F. Ayers, Charles H. Scott, James Hughes.

For Rape—Christian F. Jacobs.

For Burglary—Charles Wentwarth, James Robinson, Henry Moneghan, John Barry, John Adams, George Downing.

For Grand Larceny—Andrew Ryan, John Eginton, John McDonald, Lawrence Palmer, Mary Smith, William H. Sherwood, James Casey, Elizabeth Cowing, William Gale, Thomas Coleman, Victor Blumenthal, Peter Wood, Louisa Palmer.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Abraham Rosenstine, Henry Storn.

Court of Special Sessions.

PETTY CALENDAR.

In this Court, yesterday, Justices Brownell, Connolly and Steers disposed of the calendar as follows: Of eight persons charged with assault and battery, three were discharged by non-appearance of witnesses, one was remanded, one obtained postponement, two were fined and one imprisoned.

The case of one prisoner, charged with counterfeiting labels, was sent back to the Magistrate; one person, charged with petty larceny, was acquitted. One person, charged with illegally squatting on lands belonging to another, was discharged by request of complainant.

FIREMEN IN COURT.

The only case of any particular interest was that of Matthew H. Moore, charged with assault and battery upon one O'Brien. The affray took place about a fortnight ago, at a fire on Sunday evening. The complainant was with his "machine," when some altercation occurred between him and the prisoner, who was not a member of the Company, when the latter struck the former, and was attacked in turn by the "boys." There was a large number of firemen in Court as witnesses in the case. Their testimony was given with that peculiarly vigorous unction which usually characterizes them in fighting the flames, or the "boys" of a rival "tub," and was couched, much of it, in language much more terse than elegant. At one time it became necessary for the Court to repress the oratorical ardor of one of the witnesses, who had left the stand, but who insisted on acting as counsel for the prosecution. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and fined him $10; Justice Brownell remarked in imposing the fine, that he had been connected with the Volunteer Fire Department for twenty years and he never had found it necessary to strike or be struck. He was sorry to see a growing spirit of riot among the firemen, who *should* be a band of brothers, but were continually having rivalries, bickerings or fights. An example must be made in order to check the growth of this evil. The prisoner paid his fine.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard, J.—*Naylor et al.* vs. *Goddard et al.*—Motion denied with leave to renew.

Hogg vs. *Salter et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Thewing, Jr., et al. vs. *Thewing.*—Motion granted.

Ogle vs. *Crosby et al*—Settled.

Application of John W. Whiting, &c.—Order as amended granted.

Lammers vs. *Lammers.*—Order granted.

Quin vs. *Quin et al.*—Ordered that this motion be granted unless the parties pay to the Referee named in the decree in this action his fees and disbursements within ten days after the taxation thereof by the County Clerk, on four days' notice to all parties who have appeared by attorney herein.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Monerief.

Mary Jane Robbins, Administratrix, &c., vs. *Henry Wells.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Fullerton vs. *Recter.*—Order of arrest discharged.

POLICE REPORTS.

THE VAGARIES OF A POLICEMAN.

About two weeks since, a poor German girl applied to the Commissioners of Emigration for admission to Ward's Island Hospital, in anticipation of her near confinement, representing that she had been seduced by a young man soon after her arrival in the City. As is usual in such cases, the Commissioners compelled her to make a complaint against her betrayer, for whom a warrant of arrest was issued by one of the Police Justices at Jefferson Market Court. While the woman awaited the appearance of the accused she was seen at Court by Officer Fischer, a policeman of the Twentieth Ward, who entered into conversation with her, and having learned the circumstances of her case, advised her to forego the prosecution and leave the matter to him, saying that a settlement might be effected, which would result to her pecuniary advantage. She accordingly quietly left the Court, and when the accused was brought in it became necessary to discharge him, on account of the absence of the prosecutrix. A few days later Fisher called upon the seducer and frightened him into the payment of $45, under the representation that for that an ount the woman had agreed to relinquish any and all claims upon him—five dollars of the sum being given to a man in Eighth-avenue, who personated a lawyer and drew up the written release. The policeman afterwards called upon the woman whom he accompanied to the office of the Board of Charities and Correction, and by swearing that she had been six years in the country, under an assumed name procured for her a permit to Bellevue Hospital. Before seeing her safely in the Institution he told her that he had only been able to obtain seventeen dollars from her betrayer, one dollar of which sum he demanded as a recompense for his trouble, and $12 in addition as the entrance fee to the Hospital. The affair having thus been arranged, Fischer was congratulating himself upon the success of his rascality, when he was summoned a few days since before the Board of Police Commissioners, and to his surprise, tried upon a complaint for unofficer-like conduct, growing out of the transaction, which resulted on Wednesday in his dismissal from the force. His roguery was divulged in this way. The Commissioners of Emigration having suddenly lost sight of the woman, feared that she had been foully dealt with, and, of course, sent to her residence for an explanation; he told how he had settled the matter. Next the wards of Bellevue Hospital were searched, and the woman having been found there, made a statement of Fischer's dealings with her.

THE RECENT FORGERY OF CUSTOM-HOUSE ORDERS.

A preliminary examination in the case of Mr. Eugene A. Kozlay, clerk in the warehousing department of the Customs, was entered upon yesterday before Justice Welsh. The accused, it will be remembered, was arrested on Tuesday afternoon, on the complaint of Mr. William Jackson, proprietor of a bonded warehouse at No. 71 Greenwich street, charged with having obtained a quantity of silks, on the 27th of last December, from him, upon forged orders, purporting to have been signed by several of the Custom-house officers. The witnesses were examined mainly with reference to their familiarity with the hand-writing of the accused. The deputy Naval Officer, Mr. P. Rowser, described the mode of withdrawing goods from the bonded warehouse, and testified that the signature attached to the order, though strikingly resembling his, was not genuine. Mr. Henry A. Cardell, Deputy-Collector, was of opinion that the permits are filled up in Kozlay's hand, though the writing lacked the boldness which characterized the ordinary style of the manuscript of the accused. His impression was that at least two persons had been engaged in the forgery. Mr. Russell Smith, clerk in the warehousing department, was of opinion that Kozlay had filled up the permits. Mr. Phineas B. Lounsberry, whose business it is to stamp the withdrawal permits testified that the stamps upon the forged order are genuine, but he did not think the filling up of the permits was executed by the accused. The examination will be resumed on Saturday. Bail was furnished by Mr. Philip W. Engs for the appearance of Kozlay at the designated time.

A FANCIER OF ORIENTAL GIMCRACKS.

Mr. John L. Davenport, fancy goods dealer, at No. 95 Maiden-lane, yesterday caused the arrest of Ellen Sullivan, a vender of apples and peanuts, who entered his office to sell her fruit, and took occasion to fill her basket with a lot of Japanese curiosities while his attention was turned elsewhere. The theft was discovered before the woman left the store, and having been taken before Justice Welsh, she was consigned to the Tombs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, desirous of obtaining pleasant rooms and good board in a genteel neighborhood, may be accommodated by applying at No. 58 West 24th-st.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family. Apply to H. BUMPHREYS, No. 247 West 38th-st., first door east of 9th-av.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No 154 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives or a few single gentlemen can secure large, well-furnished rooms, (with all the modern conveniences,) with good board in a private family, by applying at No. 26 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Location very pleasant and within one block of City Railroad to either South, Wall or Fulton ferries.

BOARD WANTED.—PERMANENT BOARD wanted in the 7th or 10th Wards, in a private, quiet family, after May 1 by a gentleman, wife, son and daughter. A large room and sleeping room on the same floor and two bedrooms, all unfurnished, and closets, will be wanted. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 120 *Times* Office, stating place and terms (which must be moderate,) for one week.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM BY A SINGLE gentleman with partial board, between Canal-st. and Union-square, near Broadway, with a quiet, respectable family only. Address R. L., Box No. 489 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire board in a pleasant location, between 14th and 24th sts. Address, stating terms, location and reference, E. E. P., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A BACK PARLOR AND EXTENSION room to let, with breakfast, and dinner at 6. Inquire at No. 71 McDougal-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, if required, to a gentleman and wife, with board, in a small private family, where there are no other boarders. Apply at No. 71 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A LARGE BACK ROOM ON THE SECond floor, also one on the third floor, at Mrs. S. A. FAULKNER'S, 58 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD—(Dinner at 6 P. M.,) at No. 225 West 22d-st., a few doors west of 8th-av.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS DRIVE DIRECT TO THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., conducted on the European plan. Rooms, 50 cts. to $1 per day; good fare, clean rooms, prompt attention, and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUPPOSED IN ONE OF THE HARLEM Railroad cars, between 26th-st. and Mott Haven dépôt, on the 5th inst., a dark LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, lined with red silk, containing two gold pieces, bank notes and change, amounting to over $30, some post-age-stamps, and a bill in the name of "Sarah Simpson." The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the above with the ticket agent at Mott Haven dépôt, or at No. 89 Bowery, New-York.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, A HEAVY, NEW-fashioned gold BRACELET, on the evening of Monday, Feb. 4, at the Academy of Music, or from there to West 19th-st. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the same at No. 29 West 19th-st., where more particulars will be given.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON FEB. 6, 1861, AN INcomplete set of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Any one leaving them at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, No. 161 Broadway, will receive the above reward and confer a favor on the owner.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed

Whereas, A memorial to Congress has been prepared and signed by several respectable firms in this City, and sent to Washington, stating that the "New-York Pilot Commissioners are asking for a change in the Pilot Law of Congress of 1837;" and *whereas*, this Board have never asked, nor desire to have any change made in the law of 1837, but on the contrary, are opposed to any change in that law; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board regret that a memorial based on misstatement, and signed, as the Board believes, under a mistake by many of the signers, should have had any such currency in this community.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A VERY RESPECTable Scotch Protestant chambermaid wishes a situation in a first class private family; understands doing up fine linen, fluting, &c.; no objection to country. Best of reference given from first-class families. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d st., opposite Madison-square.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, waitress only, or chambermaid and laundress, by a very genteel and intelligent colored young woman, with the best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE.—WANTed situations, by two sisters; one as chambermaid and plain seamstress or waitress, and the other as nurse, capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; good references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 67 West 18th-st, one door from 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE English girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; she can give first-class reference from England and this country. Apply at No. 2½ East 23d-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS—A respectable girl who understands her duties well, desires a situation in a private family, in the above capacity; has no objection to do housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 136 West 33d-st. Best of reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 427 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a young woman, a situation to do chamber work and waiting in a private family; has excellent city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 3d-av., in the fancy store, between 13th and 14th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; best of City reference. Apply at No. 261 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly, as well American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook; best of City references given, when applied. Address M. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook, where a laundress is kept; is a Protestant; will be disengaged by the 8th; is a good bread and pastry maker; understands all kinds of meats, poultry and game; satisfactory City reference from her present and last employers. Address M. C., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl, as cook in a small private family; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit, and pies; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WISHES a situation in private family, hotel or boarding-house; can produce the very highest City reference. Apply, from 10 to 2 o'clock, for two days, at No. 28 3d-av., in the millinery store. A note, addressed COOK, to the above number, will meet with attention.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands the French and American styles of cooking; makes excellent pastry, soups and jellies. Wages $9 to $10. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable widow woman as cook, with a little girl 13 years of age, that can assist in taking care of children or waiting; no objection to a private boarding-house; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at 83 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ECONOMICAL cook wishes a situation; has eleven years' reference; understands all kinds of meats, soups game, gravies, poultry, &c.; is also a good baker of bread and pastry. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Scotch woman, in a private family; has a thorough knowledge of her business; is a good baker of bread and has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A NICE AND TIDY PROTESTANT girl desires a situation; she is a good plain cook and baker, and a good washer and ironer; is willing to work; no objection to any part of the country; good reference given. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl, in a private family, as cook; is an excellent baker; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 Sheriff st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable Protestant girls with the best of City reference, situations in one family, City or country; one as plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing; wages $6 and $7. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation to cook, wash and iron. Can show the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 East 52d-st., near Lexington-av., 3d floor, front room.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation either as cook or laundress, or to cook and assist in the washing and ironing, by a colored woman who understands all kinds of cooking, and is a first-rate laundress; good City references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK—SEAMSTRESS—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations, one as first-class cook and the other as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses in the neatest manner. Have the best references from their last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 195 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUation wanted, for a smart, capable girl either for kitchen work or general housework; is a very good cook, and washes and irons excellently; is a neat and efficient servant and recommended by the family she last served three years. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK—WANTED A SITUation, by one thoroughly experienced in her business; understands all kinds of made dishes and soups; boning and larding; jellies and creams; is an excellent pastry cook; best of references given. Apply, for three days, at No. 122 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, a situation by a highly-respectable Protestant young woman, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly, and good reference. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable American girl, a situation as housekeeper, or to do general housework; can come well recommended; wages moderate. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman, German and Protestant, to do general house-work, the best city references, if required, can be given; can speak English fluently. Call at No. 135 Cannon-st., for one day only, first floor front room.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A NORTH OF IRELand Protestant young woman, with reference, wishes a situation; is a good cook and baker of bread and pies, and a superior washer and ironer; is civil, clean and capable, and of good disposition; will go in the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a genteel girl with excellent City reference, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes; would have no objection to travel; can get up ladies' muslins very nicely; or would do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen until engaged at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a first-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; understands French fluting and all kinds of fine washing and ironing. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen until suited. Call at No. 214 West 25th-st, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family, by a first-class laundress; best City reference from her place; can be seen at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement door, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman, capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and can bring it up by the hand; can do good plain sewing; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 28 11th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WHO HAS JUST LOST her infant, is desirous to obtain another to nurse; she is perfectly healthy, has an excellent breast of milk, and refers to Dr. Otto Rotton, No. 57 Court-st., Brooklyn for particulars.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a competent person, who is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; will do plain sewing and chamberwork; good City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 169 East 34th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN nurse wishes a situation in a respectable private family to take charge of children and do plain sewing; is willing to teach the German language; has no objection to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 West 40th-st., near 8th av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young girl, as nurse and to assist in chamberwork; good reference. Inquire at No. 33 West 12th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—WANTED, a situation, by a young girl, as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 144 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation in a private family, as children's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; also, understands taking charge of a baby; can produce the best of city reference. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse by a very respectable married woman, whose child is six weeks old; City reference given. Can be seen at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement door.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG American Protestant woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a breast of fresh milk. Call from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 115 Mott-st., first floor, in the rear.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse by a respectable Protestant married woman; has a fresh breast; best reference given. Apply at No. 144 W st 20th st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would assist in the care of children. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 6th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, Room No. 12, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes to go out by the day or week to do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 137 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

**AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMA

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL PAINTINGS

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, A collection of really fine oil-paintings, most of them ORIGINALS, and bearing the CERTIFICATES of the artists. Among them will be found the following work :

SHEEP, SURPRISED BY A STORM.—VAN SEVERDONCK.

STABLE-SCENE, WITH POULTRY.—VAN SEVERDONCK.

CONVERSATION.—A. LION.

EXTERIOR AND FIGURES.—DE BRACKELIER.

DOGS.—HENRIETTA RONNER.

MARRIAGE FESTIVAL.—DE WILDE.

TWO MARINES.—B. WILLOT.

And many others, by well-known artists, viz.: Smets, Redig, Douny, Schaumburg, Vanderneer, Foutinel, &c The above are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167 inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 22d day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, locomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

A. H. PORTER & Co., Auctioneers.

POSITIVE SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. —AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND DEALERS IN FINE FURNITURE.—FRIDAY, Feb. 8, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, all the costly furniture, paintings, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, mirrors, velvet carpets, &c., &c., in the residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of very elegant pier and mantel mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains, rich carved rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts; three solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin; rosewood centre-tables, piano-forte, stool and cover; oil paintings, Turkish easy-chairs, elegant China vases and other mantel ornaments; oak dining-table, oak buffet, chairs, China tea and dinner sets, cut glassware, a large assortment of fine silver ware, ivory cutlery, together with an extensive variety of chamber furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, velvet, brussels, and ingrain carpets, mirrors, mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, rockers, oil-cloths, basement furniture, &c. Sale positive. Dealers attend. N. B.—The above house and lot for sale at a great bargain. Apply to the owner, on the premises. Terms easy.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., an assortment of household furniture, consisting of carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, mahogany chairs covered in hair cloth, lounges in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre tables, black walnut dining-room suites in green reps, hair mattresses, ottomans, gilt frame mirrors, mahogany etageres, mahogany stands and work tables, black walnut bedsteads, mahogany office table, mahogany card tables black walnut washstands, &c.; also a large lot of iron stools, chairs, washstands, &c.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER THE direction of B. Leffingwell, Esq., Referee, of valuable XVth Ward property on Cherry and James sts., Chambers-st. and James slip. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Cherry and James sts., and known as Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Cherry-st., and Nos. 96, 98 and 100 James-st. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay mare, about 15 hands high, ten years old, believed to be sound and kind, is a very fast trotter and a stylish driver.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—THE THREE-story brown-stone front house, No. 213 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, built in 1858; for owner's use; lot 25x112. House has every convenience, including bath, hot and cold water, speaking tubes and ventilators in rooms, elegant chandeliers and stationary, marble mantels. A beautiful location, and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price, $9,500. Terms will be made very easy. Apply on the premises, or No 108 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY basement and counter cellar brick house with all the modern improvements complete, just being finished, situated on Taylor-st., between Bedford and Lee avs., XVIth Ward, in the City of Brooklyn. Terms easy and will be sold low. Inquire on the premises of JAMES H. PULLIS or of WM. S. BOURDETT.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—TWO NEW FIRST-class modern houses on Brooklyn Heights, Nos. 52 and 54 Columbia-st., fronting the Bay and the North and East Rivers. Apply to S. HOWLAND, Brooklyn, or address Major THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—EVERY ONE A BARGAIN.—A number of fine lots, well located in Harlem, and ready for immediate improvement. Will sell on easy terms, or would help parties to build. Call, or address A. WAGNER PLATT, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, high stoops, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 106 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., built and finished in the most substantial and modern style, and one of the best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises of Mr. WILLIAM RYER.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE. —Brown stone houses on Lexington-av., 34th-st. and 38th-st., near 5th-av. Terms to suit purchasers. Prices low, to suit the times. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, No. 83 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 47 AND 49 WEST 45TH-ST. These houses are desirably situated and have all the modern conveniences. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 33 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BASEMENT FIRST-class house, with coach-entrance, and coach-house on rear, No. 1 160 Broadway. This is one of the best houses for a physician, or any one who wants a house and stable connected together in the City, built by the present owner for his own use. It would be altered into a store if required, for a first-class tenant. Also, two small three-story brick houses on 31st-st., near 6th-av. Also 20 lot, at Carmanville, some very handsome houses, well situated for small and large families. Inquire of E. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway, or at his office in Carmanville.

TO LEASE.—NO. 300 PEARL-STREET, SEPARate or together, on New-Bowery. For sale—Farms, &c., at Far Rockaway, L. I.; 300 to 8,000 acres Warren and Hamilton, State of New-York. J. L. B. NORTON, No. 136 Remsen-st., Williamsburgh. E. J. GENETT, office Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st. S. R. B. NORTON, Far Rockaway, L. I.

TO LEASE—THE VERY EXTENSIVE MANUfacturing premises Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., near Broadway and Canal-st. They are well lighted, and been used 7 years as a piano-forte factory. Apply at No. 27 Wooster-st. MAJOR THOMPSON.

TO LET—OFFICES IN JAUNCEY-COURT, WALL-st., on first and second floors, in suites of two and four rooms, as may be desired. Separate entrances. Apply at Office of ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-story dwelling-house, with modern improvements. Possession in April. Inquire on the premises, No. 110 West 43d-st., or No. 12 Maiden-lane, 3d floor. E. SITES.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE THREE-story brick house, first from Myrtle-av., in Hamilton-st., Brooklyn; contains 7 rooms; rent $12 per month. Possession immediately.

TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 3 Beach-st., with modern improvements; in complete order; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse-power.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to Let, by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a country seat upon the banks of the Hudson, with a view of the river, one hour from the City. Address; stating terms, location and description, BLACK, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FROM MAY 1 NEXT, A MODERATE-sized house in a genteel neighborhood, between 8th and 20th sts. and 2d and 6th avs.; rent not to exceed $800; north side of the street preferred. Address J. J., Box No. 117 *Times* Office, stating particulars.

REMOVAL.—H. R. WORTHINGTON HAS REmoved his office for the sale of steam pumps, water-meters, &c., from No. 28 Broadway to No. 61 Beekman-st., corner of Gold. His factory, known as the Hydraulic Works, is in Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn, near Hamilton-av. Ferry.

FINANCIAL.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX.
COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.
REFERENCES.
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were, on the 4th of February, elected Directors of the Irving Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN THOMSON, HENRY J. HART,
WALTER W. CONKLIN, VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
JOHN FOMES, DAVID B. MOSES,
WILLIAM RADFORD, JOHN SHOTWELL,
ISAAC ODELL, ABRAHAM FRAZER,
HERMAN H. BRUNJES

And for Inspectors of the next election, John Hustace, Joseph Rogers, Hy. A. Kerr. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN THOMSON was unanimously re-elected President.

DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR TWENTY DIRECTORS of this Company and three Inspectors for the next annual election will take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at the office, No. 65 Wall-st. The poll will be open between the hour of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on that day. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., NEW YORK, Jan 28, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1861, will be paid on and after February 1st, at the Treasurer's office

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1861.

FIFTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND. —The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the 26th day of February instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 20th day of March next, upon Stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose Stock is registered at New York will receive their Dividends at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the 22d day of February instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the Capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OCEAN BANK.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable at the Banking-house on and after Feb. 11. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th of February. CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. till that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared to its Stockholders an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 11th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months is this day declared payable on MONDAY 11th February, proximo.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

CITY BANK BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 12th inst.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE, WESTchester County, to lease; a large well-built modern house, with thirty acres highly-improved land, richly stocked with fruit, one hour from the City, and about half a mile from the railroad depôt; the situation is perfectly healthy, and commands a fine view of the village, the Sound and Long Island; the house is handsomely furnished, and would be rented with or without the furniture. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.; or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A COUNTRY residence in North Orange, N. J., is finely located, and within five minutes' walk of the depôt; is well built, filled in with brick; has all the modern improvements, and contains five sleeping rooms; the garden is in fine order, and contains half an acre of land. For further particulars inquire of S. E. MORSE, Jr., No. 37 Park-row, or H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 49 Main-st., Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON River, two miles below Poughkeepsie, 68 acres of land, extending from the Post road to the river, adjoining the residence of Prof. Morse, and formerly part of the estate of Henry Livingston, deceased. For the creation of an elegant country seat, with extensive and ornamental grounds, the above is unsurpassed by any situation on the Hudson. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A NEW three-story house, built in the best modern style, with one acre of land, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames River, opposite New London, Conn., five minutes' walk from the steamboat landing, in a village of 3,000 inhabitants. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, room No. 12. C. B. HOWE & CO.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE—A DWELLING-house and an acre and a quarter of ground, within five minutes' walk of the Valley depôt. The house is well built and commodious, and there are shade and fruit trees in abundance. For particulars, inquire of H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at No. 49 Main-st., Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in the village of Westport, Conn. Good house containing 10 rooms, barn, carriage house and good stable; about 1½ acres of ground beautifully laid out as garden, with fruit and shade trees in abundance; all in good order. For terms, &c., inquire of JOHN R. ANDREWS, No. 145 Wooster-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—WITH ONE ACRE OF ground, situated near Port Morris, Westchester County, 10 minutes' ride from the 2d, 3d and 4th-av. Railroad depôts and Harlem steamboat landings. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or at No. 59 East 13th-st., second story.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—AT Greenwich, Conn., the place now occupied by the subscriber, near the Cescob Bridge, N. Y. & N. H. R. R., east side. Apply on the premises. W. A. PERRIS.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—CONTAINING FROM 40 TO 100 acres, suitably divided into arable, meadow and woodland, under good cultivation, well fenced, watered by a living stream which can be brought to the house and barn, a thrifty bearing apple orchard, and a good supply of small fruit. The buildings must be good and ample, (modern style preferred,) suitable for a winter as well as a Summer residence. Location high, yet not bleak; in a good neighborhood, within 1½ miles of a railroad depôt, churches, select schools, &c., and not more than 36 miles from this City. Price not to exceed $16,000. Answers, minutely describing the property, addressed C. C., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, will receive due attention.

FARM IN NEW-JERSEY FOR SALE— Over 100 acres on New-Jersey Central Railroad, 24 miles from the City, unincumbered, which would be exchanged for Brooklyn, New-York or Jersey City property lightly incumbered. Address, or apply at No. 129 West 45th-st., New-York. No Brokers need apply.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SMALL farm, at Sing Sing, two miles from the depôt; will be sold cheap. J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Trustees of Common Schools, for the XXth Ward, until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials, and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new School Building on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 32, on the north side of West 38th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., in said Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of Ammon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., near Spring, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be indorsed "Proposals for XXth Ward Schools," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

By order of the Board of Trustees for the XXth Ward.
PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Committee.
JAMES G. DIMOND,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPAUTINES,
A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon the receipt of $1, with any medical or surgical advice the applicant may require. Address LUDLAM & HEINSKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA. (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb 6
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WALTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beech-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their splendid steamships ADRIATIC, Capt. I. J. COMSTOCK, and BALTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the mails for the above ports, as follows:

ADRIATIC, on SATURDAY, April 6.
BALTIC, on SATURDAY, April 20.
ADRIATIC, on SATURDAY, May 18.
BALTIC, on SATURDAY, June 1.

From the Pier foot of Canal-st.

Returning, leave Havre:
ADRIATIC, on TUESDAY, April 23.
BALTIC, on TUESDAY, May 7.
ADRIATIC, on TUESDAY, June 4.
BALTIC, on TUESDAY, June 18.

And Southampton the day following.

For freight or passage, apply at the Office of the Company, Room No. 4, No. 58 Wall-st.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

ETNA, SATURDAY, Feb. 9;
VIGO, SATURDAY, Feb. 16;
CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, Feb. 23;

and every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
do. to London..... 90 | do. to London..... 33
Steerage return tickets, good for six months..... 60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMships of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 2 P. M.:

MOUNT VERNON, Capt. LAYFIELD, SATURDAY, Feb. 9
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. POST, TUESDAY, Feb. 12.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. BERRY, THURSDAY, Feb. 14.
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20. Savannah, $15. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The steamship MARION, Capt. S. ADKINS, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $36; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $19; Columbia, $17 50. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—Shippers are hereby notified that in consequence of the additional expense incurred by the steamers the rates of freights by the above line will be advanced.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, M.,

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAMSHIP LINE.—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20. Passage: First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage, apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, by City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Trains from 26th-st.; 10 A. M. Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10:25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. depôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. depôt; 8:15 P. M., stopping at all stations, from White-st. depôt. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st depôt; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only, (from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked for Way Stations at 26th-st. Station only.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars), 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M. (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M., for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10 cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M., North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the necessary day and night rehearsals, and the immense preparations which are being made for the production at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

of Verdi's most celebrated and newest opera,

THE MASQUERADE BALL,

the management beg to inform the public that the Academy will be closed until MONDAY, Feb. 11, when

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA

will be produced for the

FIRST TIME IN AMERICA.

Full particulars in to-morrow's papers.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF MME. COLSON.
JOINT APPEARANCE OF
MME. COLSON AND MISS HINKLEY.

On this occasion the following extraordinary performance will take place. The entire Opera of Verdi's celebrated

ERNANI.

Mme. COLSON...as...Elvira | STEFFANI.....as....Ernani
FERRI.....as....Carlo Quinto | ROSINI.....as.....Silvi

And the Last Act of Donizetti's Grand Opera,

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Miss HINKLEY...as...Lucia | STEFFANI.....as....Edgardo
Director and Conductor.....Signor MUZIO

NOTICE—The Opera on SATURDAY will commence precisely at 7½ o'clock; doors open at 6½ o'clock.

Seats can also be secured at Sibell's, Wall-st.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

REVIVAL OF THE OLD COMEDIES.
TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,)
WILL BE REPEATED

In consequence of its splendid reception on Tuesday last by a

CROWDED HOUSE,

Sheridan's brilliant Comedy in five acts, of the

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL

BRITISH VIEWS OF DISUNION.

Extracts from our Files by the Anglo-Saxon.

The mails by the *Anglo-Saxon*, whose arrival at Portland we announced in yesterday's TIMES, reached this City about 1 o'clock this morning. We give below such extracts from our English files, relating to our national troubles, as we find time to copy.

Important Meeting of Manchester Manufacturers.

On Tuesday morning, Jan. 22, an important public meeting was convened in the Mayor's parlor, Town Hall, Manchester, with reference to the American crisis and the supply of cotton. So large was the attendance, that the meeting was compelled to adjourn to the large room of the Town Hall, which was speedily filled with merchants and manufacturers. The meeting was convened by the Provisional Directors of the Cotton Company, (Limited.) the circular stating that the public had not adequately responded to the invitation to assist in its establishment. The Mayor of Manchester (MATTHEW CURTIS, Esq.,) was called upon to preside. There were present Lord A. Churchill, M. P., Mr. Bazley, M. P., Mr. J. A. Turner, M. P., Capt. Gray, M. P., Mr. J. Cheetham, Mr. E. Ashworth, Mr. H. Ashworth, Mr. E. Potter, Mr. H. Littledale, Mr. T. Mosley, Mr. W. Wanklyn, Mr. J. Pender, Mr. Stolterfoht, Mr. H Mason, Mr. D. Chadwick, Mr. Bell (of Madrass,) and many other gentlemen of influence.

Mr. J. CHEETHAM, President of the Cotton Supply Association, moved: "That this meeting deeply regrets the present dependence of the cotton trade upon one chief source of supply for its raw material, the production of which is now alarmingly imperilled by the disturbances in the Southern States of the American Union; and recommend that efforts commensurate with the impending danger should be called forth to prevent the calamities thus threatening capital and labor; as, unless cotton adequate to the existing large consumption be provided, loss and distress will result in fearful consequences."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. H. MASON moved the next resolution, which was seconded by Mr. T. M. MACKAY, of Liverpool: "That in the opinion of this meeting the emergency demands that prompt, liberal and ample support should be afforded for the formation of a powerful joint-stock limited liability company, to promote an increased cultivation of cotton, by offering to purchase it in India, Australia, Africa, or other countries; and that a capital of one million sterling, in shares of £10 each, should be raised for this purpose."

This resolution was also carried unanimously:

Mr. EDWARD ASHWORTH moved: "That this meeting cordially approves the intiniory efforts of the provisional directors of the 'Cotton Company Limited,' and is of opinion that at the present crisis, the basis of their action should be greatly enlarged, and hereby strongly recommends that the exertions of that body be vigorously renewed, the permanent directors appointed, the company registered, and operations commenced without delay."

Mr. J. PLATT, (of Oldham,) in seconding the resolution, stated that the present annual rate of the production of cotton-spinning machinery was equal to three million spindles in Great Britain and India for the remainder of Europe, and two millions for America, being a total of six million spindles. To furnish this large increase of manufacturing power with the requisite supply of raw materials would require an annual increase of upward of 400,000 bales of cotton. [Hear, hear.]

The resolution was briefly supported by Lord ALFRED CHURCHILL, M. P., and unanimously adopted.

The Lancashire Manufacturers and the Cotton Supply.

From the London Times, Jan. 24.

The Lancashire manufacturers have at length taken a reasonable view of the Cotton supply. For years past we have been reminding them that they were permitting their trade to hang by a single thread. For the supplies of that material which keeps their enormous mills at work, their countless hands employed, and their vast capital productive, they depended almost exclusively on one special source, which source, though excellent in itself, was not only liable to ordinary accidents, but was notoriously exposed to a peculiar and most formidable derangement. It was alarming enough to reflect that a bad season in Georgia might interrupt the prosperity of England, but the case became still worse when it was remembered that Georgian agriculture was closely connected with the successful maintenance of so precarious an institution as Slavery. The actual state of things was repeatedly explained in these columns without the least attempt at contradiction or denial. The prodigious superstructure of our Cotton Trade rested on utterly insecure foundations. A drought, a deluge, even a premature frost, might throw a hundred thousand workmen out of employ, deprive half a million mouths of bread, and cut down the national exports by 25 per cent. There was no question indeed, about the magnitude of the stake. The Lancashire people were foremost in asserting the importance of their own pursuits. All their political pretensions, which are not very modest, proceed on the assumption that, as England's greatness consists in its trade, and England's trade in the manufactures of Lancashire, the Lancashire millowners must be a mighty race. Certainly they did not underrate themselves or their doings, and yet when it came to insuring all this industry, wealth, and power they not only took no trouble themselves, but refused encouragement to those who did. Associations were started for promoting the supply of Cotton, but the Cotton Lords turned their backs upon them. With a few exceptions, the representatives of this wonderful trade were deaf to all propositions for increasing or securing the supplies of raw material, and the results of that policy appeared in our columns of yesterday. The danger is at hand, and now the spinners and manufacturers, in public meeting assembled, are fain to confess their errors and their alarms together. They acknowledge the apathy with which the danger has been regarded, admit that they have been in error of public opinion, even on a question so intimately their own, and resolve at last to take energetic and immediate measures for placing themselves in safety, if there may yet be time.

Nobody can suppose that the indifference with which this question has been hitherto treated could have proceeded from ignorance or folly. The Lancashire people are neither ill-informed nor bigoted. Their view of the case originated, not in obsolete principles, but in too rigorous an application of recognized truths. Political economy teaches us that demand will regulate supply by an infallible law, and the cotton manufacturers concluded, accordingly, that if they took care to maintain the demand the supply might safely be left to maintain itself. They thought it was no business of theirs to grow cotton, or to see that others grew it. They were ready to buy it when brought to them, and that was enough. So long as Liverpool, as established as the cotton-market of the world Manchester could never want cotton. As to the sources or sources of the supply, that was a question for others. The bales might come from Bombay or from Charleston, from Alexandria or Australia, but they would infallibly come from some quarter or other, and so long as they did come that was sufficient for the purpose. It was not the consumer's business to interfere with the producer, or concern himself about the conditions of production. Keep up a standing market for cotton at a paying price, and cotton would find its way to it; perhaps from one country, perhaps from another, but with a positive certainty as to the ultimate result.

Such were the doctrines which have brought us to our present pass. In the abstract, of course, they are sound. What rendered them fallacious in the present instance was simply the exceptional agency employed by the American producer—an agency which removed the case from the natural operation of self-interest. Demand regulates supply, because what it is the interest of one party to buy it is equally the interest of another party to sell, and the indifference of these motives will be reciprocal and constant. It is still the interest of the Southern States of America to supply us with cotton, and they will undoubtedly do so, if they can; but in the not improbable event of their slaves rebelling, they will be left absolutely helpless in the matter. If cotton were grown by free labor, we might feel tolerably easy, even with the prospect of civil war between the States of the Union. It has been argued from curious evidence that the convulsions of war penetrate but slightly, except in rare instances, below the surface of every-day life, just as the most terrible tempest stirs the waters of the Atlantic to only an insignificant depth. When the houses of York and Lancaster were fighting for the Crown of England the carnage was frightful, and the extermination of the nobility almost complete, but the great body of the people went on in their old ways, and agriculture and trade, such as they then were, escaped the shock. It is said that even during the Reign of Terror in the French Revolution the effects of the crisis upon social life were incredibly circumscribed, and that many a small tradesman and domestic servant, even in Paris itself, went to bed at night without hearing of deeds which make Europe shudder to this very day. Unfortunately, however, there is no scope in the Southern States of America for the operation of this law. There the convulsion, if it actually occurs, will embrace at once and instantaneously every man, woman and child employed upon the cotton-fields. They, indeed, and they only, are the subjects of the quarrel. The South revolts from the Union because the North protests against the agency employed in the production of cotton. Possibly the South may hold its own; possibly the storm may blow over, or the danger, in some way or other, be averted; but if, as is certainly not improbable, the consequences of secession should include an insurrection of the slaves, it follows as a matter of course that the crop which these slaves raised will be raised no longer, and that our cotton supplies must be reduced by at least one-half until we can bring new fields into bearing.

The actual position of affairs is enough to show the mistake which the Lancashire people have committed in refusing their cooperation to those who would have provided against the evil day. That evil day, we do not deny, has at last come upon us unexpectedly. We ourselves could never have anticipated, when we delineated the event as a possible contingency, that the mere election of a Republican President would dissolve the American Union, and array one half of the States against the other. But here is the peril, and we must prepare to face it. We must face it by practical measures, and not by speculative reasoning. The Lancashire manufacturers must now see that cotton will not, as a matter of course, be brought to their doors, however ready they may be to pay for it. In the event of a not unlikely catastrophe the supply will most unquestionably cease to answer the demand. It is strange that everybody should have taken the alarm before our manufacturers. Many a long year has elapsed since a Minister of State was called upon to address a great commercial class on the subject of its own interests, as Lord JOHN RUSSELL addressed the Manchester Chamber of Commerce last week. No doubt, political economy would be vindicated in the end, but where would the end find us? In the course of time some other country would take up the cultivation which had been abandoned in America, and the Liverpool market, if it still existed, would be stocked with cotton as before; but what would be our fate in the interval? The prospect is too alarming to contemplate, and, as was said of the contingency of foreign invasion, the idea must never be entertained. The Lancashire manufacturers must provide for the organization of their own supplies, as is done in all other callings. It will no longer do for them to sit still with open mouths, expecting political economy to feed them. They must cater for themselves. New cotton fields must be established, and new establishments require organization, capital and encouragement. As to the capital, men who freely sink their thousands in any pet project of politics or finance can surely raise their half million for the preservation of a trade affecting £200,000,000 of invested money. That sum would suffice, in good hands and with judicious management, to call new cotton-fields into being; and we should then be relieved entirely from an alarm too serious to be trifled with and too reasonable to be styled a panic.

Comparison Between the North and South.

The following is the concluding portion of an article in the London *News*, in reply to an article in the London *Times*, which we copied a few days ago:

"The strangest notion of all is of the wealth the South is assumed to possess now, and to have the prospect of hereafter. The South has no wealth but what is pledged for the payment of debt. Local testimony is best; and we will make room for a few words of it. Alabama is regarded as unsurpassed for natural wealth—its virgin soil, its noble rivers, and excellent harbor. Here is the conclusion arrived at by a loyal son of the soil, and published in 1855 for the good of the State; "A country in its infancy, where fifty years ago scarce a forest tree had been felled by the axe of the pioneer, is already exhibiting the painful signs of senility and decay apparent in Virginia and the Carolinas. The freshness of its agricultural glory is gone; the vigor of its youth is extinct; and the spirit of cerolation seems brooding over it." So reports a son of Mr. CLAY, a zealous slaveholder. The same spectacle is presented from State to State; and we might infer as much, if we did not know it, from the figures in which their population and produce are reported, on governmental authority.

How are the respective sections peopled? In the Slave States, there were, ten years since, six millions of whites, and in the Free States thirteen millions and a quarter. The slaves have increased to four millions; and in South Carolina the whites have diminished in proportion to the negroes, if not in positive amount. Where is the force which is to overrun and annex foreign territories, after having put down the North? The available military force of the entire South is declared to be under 50,000 men, while Massachusetts alone has a militia, ready for work, of 155,000. The difference is that in the North the working men are the soldiery who undertake the defence of the country, while in the South they are the chief peril of the country, requiring more force to coerce them than can be sent out to make conquests. The prospects of conquest are not very brilliant, surely.

Again, the population on a square mile averages 22 in the Free States, and a fraction more than 11 in the Slave States; and, as might be expected from this, the produce per acre is in the more populous section $8, to $3½ in the South. With fewer cultivators, the North raises $227,000,000 more of agricultural products than the South; and the property, exclusive of slaves, is four times as great as that of the South. Including slave property, at its highest rate of value, the wealth of the Slave States is less than two-thirds that of the Free States. What is more significant still, the mere increase of Northern property within five years is greater than the whole amount of that of the South. This is surely enough to put to silence all boasts about the present wealth and future prospects of the Slave States.

But it will be asked, why has the North allowed matters to come to this pass? And how can the South be so mad as to have challenged ruin in this way? We can only say that the South *is* mad—mad in the way that is caused by passion acting on ignorance and a morbid self-will. The people there know no better than to trust to prophets who declare their prospects to be brilliant, and the North likely to be a mere dump. There are wiser people in the South; but they are silenced, or they are busy getting away to the Free States. They furnish the answer as to why the North has waited thus long. Six times as many persons go from the Slave States to live in the North as the reverse; but there are enough of southern wives, clergymen and educators who are natives of the North to make it a serious thing—a most mournful and dreaded procedure—to resort to war. At present the alarmed slaveholders from the North are hastening to their native States at any sacrifice; while the immigrant Southerners in the Free States show no desire to move. They deserted the sinking vessel long ago, and are not going back to it now.

It is bad enough to witness the madness of rebellion and treason from afar. We cannot have it here; and the proposition that a barbaric slaveholding community has a prospect of splendor and wealth, in virtue of its barbarism, while a free and thriving people will become a mere rump of the Republic, because it is free, is treason to political principle in any civilized country in the world.

Solution of the Secession Question.

From the London Times.

In one way the question is working itself out. Trade has already suffered considerable interruption, people not quite knowing what to be at. The most speculative genius will hardly venture to guess the ups and downs of cotton for the next year or two. Our own speculators have been sending out millions of gold to buy everything that is to be bought, and the only result is, that the Americans are obtaining very high prices for everything they have to sell. Thus far they have pocketed we are afraid to say how many million dollars by the outbreak, and if the Northern and Southern States were to make it up to-morrow they would be able to divide a very handsome booty at the expense of the British alarmist. But it is said the present state of things has its inconveniences at Charleston, where everybody is arming, drilling, digging, and doing everything rather than work to any useful purpose, or pay wages or debts. There is a complete suspension of trade, and Charleston without trade is an animal under an exhausted receiver. Trade is their very daily breathing. The 120,000 stand of arms, such as they are, which, thanks to Secretary FLOYD, the South Carolinians are busily practicing with, afford the means of a very pretty amusement, but they will neither crush into sugar nor coin into dollars, and while they are handled every other tool must be idle. From the pen of the cashier to the pick of the navvie. So things must be going to the bad at Charleston, and the Government at Washington may find it the best course to let the Seceders find out for themselves the true nature of the step they have taken. It is a question of convenience, and perhaps there is no harm in putting it to a practical proof. Of course, it is possible to go too fast even in an experiment. So we say to South Carolina, "Look before you take a very dark leap. Unpleasant as your present position may be, you may light on something worse, or on nothing at all." "It is easy," says some one, "to decide any day in the affirmative the question whether to do one's interest or not; but when one has once come to that decision and acted upon it, it is not so easy then to review the arguments leading to a contrary view of the case."

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

IS THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSION LEGAL?—AN INVESTIGATION ON THE TAPIS—DEBATE ON THE TAX LEVY—HALF A MILLION FOR BELGIAN PAVEMENT—ONLY A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS ADDED TO THE TAX LEVY.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Counsel to the Corporation to report to the Board at its next meeting his opinion as to the constitutionality of the Act creating the Central Park Commission, and whether the appointment of such Commission was not in conflict with the decision in the case of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, that Commissioners to discharge a purely local and municipal trust must be appointed by a local and municipal authority.

Alderman DAYTON wanted the wording of the resolution changed so as to call for the opinion without reference to the Metropolitan Police case.

Alderman FROMENT stated that he had intended to move an investigation into the affairs of the Commission.

Alderman DAYTON's amendment, calling simply for an opinion as to whether the provisions of the Constitution of the State had been contravened, was adopted, and thus amended the resolution passed.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, setting forth that the law does not require that the contracts for street cleaning shall be awarded to the lowest bidder, but may be given to such person as the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty may deem will best advance the interests of the City.

A MANDAMUS.

The Chair announced that a *mandamus* had been received from Justice Leonard, compelling the Board to take action with reference to the assessment of John Duffy. On motion of Alderman BOOLE the Committee on Assessments was ordered to attend to the matter.

BALDWIN AND JAYCOX.

A communication was recived from the Counsel to the Corporation stating that he had not attended the arbitration in the case of Baldwin and Jaycox, because he had not received notice of the time and place of meeting. A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that he had received a document purporting to be the act of the arbitrators. The matter was consigned to the care of the Law Department.

A communication from the City Judge with reference to a better disposal of Court-rooms was appropriately referred.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, setting forth the condition of the City finances. The balance of unexpended appropriations, Jan. 31, 1860, was $960,340 23.

THE TAX LEVY.

The Board proceeded to consider the Tax Levy of 1861, as reported by the Finance Committee. The Board passed without objection the amounts recommended by the Comptroller, as follows:

Abatement of nuisances	$2 000
Aqueduct repairs and improvements	28,000
Almshouse Department	589,875
Almshouse building and repairs	79,500

The Committee proposed to raise the Comptroller's recommendation of $350,000 for Belgian pavement to $500,000.

Alderman DAYTON spoke in favor of restricting the appropriation to $350,000, and suggested the propriety of making the property-owners pay a large portion of the cost of such pavement.

Under the operation of the previous question the report of the Committee was adopted, and the $500,000 for Belgian pavement passed.

The following items passed:

Board of Health	$37,000
Charges on Arrears of Taxes	1,000
Charges on Arrears of Assessment	1,000

On the Central Park item of $114,000 for maintenance and government, a motion was made to strike it out, but was lost, Aldermen Brady, Bagley, Barry, Clapp, and Russell, alone voting for it.

Alderman GENET moved to strike out the sum of $25,000, included in the estimate for labor, materials, &c.

Alderman DAYTON thought it would make no difference, as the law required the money to be raised.

Alderman GENET reproved Alderman DAYTON for pretending to favor retrenchment and yet sustaining this appropriation, which did not come within the law, as the Board was not required to raise money for any purpose other than the actual cost of keeping the Park in repair.

Alderman FROMENT thought that the items of the charge of $20,000 for officers, superintendents and clerks should be given. What were the salaries? Why should not these salaries be named as well as the names and salaries of gate-keepers?

The item of $25,000 for labor and materials in the maintenance and repairs of roads, walks, masonry, surface drainings, buildings, &c., was stricken out by a vote of 9 to 7.

Alderman BRADY wanted to see the item of $20,000, for officers, superintendents and clerks, stricken out. There were seventy-five gate keepers charged for, but there were no gates in the Park that he ever saw.

Alderman BRADY's motion to strike out was lost, and the appropriation for Central Park passed, 9 to 7, less the $25,000 already named, *i. e.* $89,000. The following items also passed:

Cleaning Markets	$10,000
Cleaning Streets	300.000
City contingencies	60,000
City Dispensaries	5,000
Common Schools	1,300,000

The Comptroller reduced the estimate of the Street Commissioner, for contingencies, from $35,000 to $10,000, but a motion was made to raise it to $35,000, which was carried.

Alderman DAYTON moved to strike out the items of $20,000 for contingencies in the Law Department, and $25,000 for contingencies of the City Inspector's office.

Alderman BRADY said the contingencies in the City Inspector's office had increased in two years from $5,000 to $25,000. He supposed it was no use to delay gentlemen. He supposed the thing was going through.

The motion to strike out was lost, only three voting in the affirmative. The items were adopted under the operation of the previous question.

Alderman GENET moved to reduce the appropriation for the contingencies of the Mayor's office from $15,000 to $5,000. The Mayor's estimate of the contingencies of his office, $35,000, was cut down by the Committee to $15,000, striking out the sum of $20,000 for advertising papers pending before his Honor the Mayor. Alderman GENET stated that the Mayor had not advertised the papers before him that met his favor, but signed them immediately, and thus avoided their publication. He did not want to see the City money used to support papers that were friendly to the Mayor and abusive of the Aldermen.

The motion to reduce the Mayor's contingencies to $5,000 was lost, and a motion to make them $10,000 was lost also. The appropriation was passed as recommended by the Committee, *i. e.* $15,000.

The following also passed:

Contingencies Comptroller's office	$12,500
Contingencies Croton Board	4,000
Donations (charitable)	35,000
Blasting Diamond Reef	2,400
Deficiencies in Taxes	100,000
Election expenses	45,000
Errors and delinquencies	1,000

Alderman BRADY moved to strike out of the appropriation $10,000 for house and lot for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18, which was lost, and the appropriation passed.

Alderman GENET moved to raise the appropriation for fire machines and apparatus from $100,000, as recommended by the Committee, to $133,225 as asked for by the Street Commissioner, for the completion of work already ordered by the Common Council, which was lost on a like vote; but by the earnest effort of Alderman GENET reconsidered and adopted, thus making the appropriation $133,225.

The following passed:

Fire and Police Telegraph	$2,500

Alderman BRADY moved to strike out the sum of $12,000 for Fourth-avenue Parks between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets.

Aldermen DAYTON and GENET opposed the appropriation as not for the benefit of the City, but for the property-holders of the vicinity, and to enhance the value of their property.

Alderman BRADY thought they might as well ask to fence up the sidewalks.

Alderman TOOMEY thought it was not fair that Alderman OWENS, who was the political opponent of the Board, should have had so many favors granted, and that the present Alderman from that district should be denied this, the first favor he asked.

On motion of Alderman GENET, the matter was laid over, to allow Alderman FROMENT time to examine the subject.

Alderman BRADY moved to strike out the item of $10,000 for grading Hamilton-square, as he believed that the City could get $10,000 for the privilege of taking the dirt away.

Alderman GENET said if that was the case, the lowest bidder would get the contract, and the money would not be used.

The motion to strike out was lost, and the appropriation passed.

The appropriation for lamps and gas was increased $14,000 for gas burners, making the sum total $419,000.

Alderman GENET moved to increase the item of $30,000 for lands and places (maintenance and repairs of parks) to $47,220, the sum asked for by the Street Commissioner. Under the operation of the previous question, the appropriation passed. Alderman DAYTON created much merriment by voting for the increase in a fit of absence of mind. Of course he changed his vote.

The following passed:

Lands purchased for taxes and assessments	$50,000

Alderman DAYTON moved to strike out the sum of $20,000 for laying out the City north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street, which was lost, and the item passed.

Alderman DAYTON moved to strike out the item of $23,000 for a railing around Madison-square, which was lost, and, under the operation of the previous question, the appropriation passed—Alderman DAYTON alone voting in the negative.

The following passed:

Northwestern Dispensary	$10,000
Opening new streets	100 000
Police Station houses	6,000

On motion of Alderman GENET, the amount for printing and advertising for the Common Council was divided, so as to make the appropriation for printing $65,000, and for advertising $10,000. He said there was a nigger in the fence somewhere, and this division was necessary to prevent the Mayor getting his advertising out of this appropriation.

Alderman DAYTON moved to reduce the first item to $30,000, but it was not seconded.

The Board adjourned to next Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

CALLS UPON THE DEPARTMENTS FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING STREET OPENINGS.

At a meeting of this Board last evening, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Comptroller to report the names of the persons in the employ of the Street, Croton and City Inspector's Departments, and the amounts paid to each employe during the last three months of the year 1860.

A report of the Committee on Fire Department, giving the rooms in the Park lately occupied by the Superior Court to Engine Company No. 22, for bunk and meeting rooms, was adopted.

A remonstrance was received from a large number of Insurance Companies against the proposed renumbering of the streets of the City after the Philadelphia plan. Referred to Committee on Ordinances.

A resolution was adopted, requiring the Corporation Counsel to furnish the Board with full information relating to all the streets and avenues in the City which the Common Council have directed that legal measures should be taken to open, during the last five years, together with the result of such measures, the expenses incurred in each case, the date of the order of the Supreme Court appointing Commissioners, the time of confirming the same, &c., &c.

The Board then adjourned to Monday evening.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

GRANTING CITY CAR LICENSES.

Yesterday, the First Marshal, Col. BURNHAM, issued licenses for the Eighth and Ninth avenue cars, to take date from Jan. 1. There were issued as follows:

Eighth-avenue Railroad—50 two horse cars, at $50 each, and 18 one-horse cars, at $25 each—$2,950.

Ninth-avenue Railroad—36 cars, at $20 each—$720.

Making a total of $3,670—being the largest taken in one day in the office since the same period last year. The Sixth-Avenue licenses have not been called for, and as to the Second, Third and Fourth, the legal question as to their liability to pay has not been decided.

TAX COMMISSIONERS.

CORRECTING ERRONEOUS TAXES.

This Bureau is, just now, one of the busiest in the City, the Commissioners being engaged during office hours in hearing the statements of the property owners and non-owners who crowd there to correct their taxes. In every case an affidavit must be drawn up and sworn to in person. No complaint has yet been made by the Commissioners of any delay in asking a diminution of taxes, though in most cases the payment is postponed until the latest day possible, and there has never been but one case of a party seeking an increase of his taxes, and that, which occurred last year, was duly noted in the FILES. Corrections may be made until June, when the books will be amended.

BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The weekly statement of the Board of Charities and Correction shows for the week ending Feb. 2 as follows: Died, 52; discharged, 1,203; sent to Blackwell's Island, 349; sent to State Prison, 24. Total remaining in the public institutions, 9,064, being an increase of 34 over the previous week.

Arrivals in the City.

Capt. E. P. Don, of Buffalo; F. H. Quintman, of Louisiana; Rev. William Sarymgeour, of Scotland; Dr. A. Rawlings and family, and S. H. Marsh, of Oregon, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

G. S. Boutwell, Chas. Allen, S. H. Whitewell and W. B. Rice, of Boston; T. P. Ives, Dr. W. Hoppin, W. W. Chapin and Marcus Spring and lady of Providence, are at the Brevoort House.

J. H. Garner, of Mobile, Ala.; N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, and W. Buehler, of Harrisburgh, Penn., are at the St Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. S. B. Hayman, of the U. S. Army; J. M. Worth, of Virginia; and Capt. J. B. Frisbie, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

L. Jennings, of Newburgh; N. B. Morgan, of Irvington; H. W. Overman, of Philadelphia; J. T. Ames, of Massachusetts; and Dr. Anderson, of Staten Island, are at the Astor.

Capt. A. Tully and Col. Buchanan, of the U. S. Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A DYING MAN FOUND IN A FACTORY—MYSTERIOUS CASE.—On Wednesday morning, one of the employes in the paper-box manufactory No. 144 Centre-street, on opening the establishment for the day's business, found a German named JOSEPH BROCKMAN in a room on the third floor, lying insensible, and bleeding at his mouth, nose and ears. At the foot of the stairs, on the floor below, there was another pool of blood, and appearances indicated that the injured man had lain down in that place. Assistance having been procured, BROCKMAN was removed to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where he received medical attention; but all efforts to restore his consciousness having failed, he was sent to the Hospital on Blackwell's Island. While at the Station house, a dark-lantern was found in his pocket, and this fact gave rise to the supposition that, having been engaged in the commission of a burglary, he had fallen down stairs and received his injuries. This theory of the matter is not, however, sustained by the man's antecedents. He was formerly employed in the factory, had always borne the reputation of an honest man, and his friends state that the dark-lantern was placed in his pocket the night previous for the purpose of preventing some children playing with it. The door of the premises was locked, as usual, when the porter arrived on Wednesday morning, and no false keys or burglars' implements of any sort were found in the building. The probability is that BROCKMAN was accidentally locked in the factory and fell down stairs while groping in the dark.

FIRE IN A PICTURE-FRAME FACTORY.—Shortly before nine o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the upper story of the building No. 634 Broadway, in apartments occupied by LEON MILLARD, manufacturer of *passe partout* picture-frames. The loss resulting from the destruction of the stock amounts to about $1,000. It is fully covered by insurance in the Relief, Gallatin and St. Nicholas Insurance Companies. The Elliptic Bed-Spring Company, and E. GRAY, manufacturer of bedsteads, joint tenants of the floor below, suffered severally by water to the extent of $100 and $200. Mr. E. WHITNEY, manufacturer of enameled furniture, occupying the basement, lost to the amount of $100 or more. The damage to the building is estimated at $300. The intense cold made it difficult for the firemen to operate advantageously, and two hours passed before the flames were subdued. The cause of the fire did not transpire.

FIRE IN A PLASTER MILL.—About 8 o'clock Wednesday morning a fire occurred in the plaster-of-Paris manufactory, No. 345 West Eighteenth-street, owned by JOHN WATTS, caused by some coals having fallen from the boiler furnace in the basement. The flames extended to the first floor of the premises, occupied by L. S. HOYT, manufacturer of phosphate of lime, whose stock was injured by water to the extent of $500. Mr. WATTS' loss is estimated at $1,000. Both he and Mr. HOYT had their property insured in the Park, Excelsior and American Insurance Companies.

FIRE IN A DWELLING-HOUSE.—A fire occurred about 8 o'clock P. M. in the house No. 24 Jane-street, occupied by MRS. MARGARET LAMB. The flames were kept within the room where they broke out, but damage to furniture, &c., amounting to $200, resulted; uninsured. The roof of the building was partially destroyed.

THE CITY POST-OFFICE.—Mr. WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, whose appointment as Postmaster of this City we had occasion to notice some days since, on Wednesday received from the President his commission, and yesterday appointed Mr. SEYMOUR J. STRONG as Assistant-Postmaster, to fill the position recently vacated by himself. Mr. STRONG has been for twenty years a clerk in the Office, and has for many years filled the position of Superintendent of the Box Delivery. It is said to be a source of great gratification to the employes of the Office, that in a short space of time both a Postmaster and Assistant should have been selected from among their number.

THE UNION VOLUNTEERS.—A business meeting of the Union Volunteers, recently organized by Capt. ALLAN RUTHERFORD, of the 23d Regiment, was held at the Mercer House Wednesday evening. The following gentlemen were elected permanent officers: Captain, ALLAN RUTHERFORD; First-Lieutenant, R. D. GOODWIN; Second-Lieutenant, E. JACKSON; Secretary, L. M. VORST; Treasurer, J. J. S. HASLER; Orderly Sergeant, L. FERRATY. There are 130 names on the roll of this corps, which is distinct from the other organizations of the same character recently formed. The next drill takes place on Wednesday evening.

TAMMANY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE—ORGANIZATION.—The Tammany Democratic General Committee met at Tammany Hotel last evening, and organized for the year by choosing the following officers: President, ELIJAH F. PURDY; Secretaries, AARON B. ROLLINS and JOHN HARDY; Treasurer, JOSEPH T. MARSH; Sergeant-at Arms, GEO. MESSERERE. As soon as the organization had been perfected, the Committee adopted the resolutions which were adopted by the recent Democratic State Convention.

MOZART GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Mozart Hall General Committee met last evening, the President, GEO. C. GENET, in the Chair. The Finance, Printing and Executive Committees for the ensuing year were appointed and the Committee adjourned without the transaction of any other business. The meeting was held with closed doors.

CHARGE OF REVOLT AND MUTINY.—GILDER BONNAY and eight other seamen of the bark *John Sidney* were arrested yesterday, and committed upon a warrant charging them with having created a revolt on board that vessel. They were held for examination.

LAST LECTURE.—Rev. N. H. HUDSON will give his closing lecture at Clinton Hall this evening. His subject is "Shakespeare Himself."

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries in the City of New-York.

FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1861.

	New York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary.	Demilt Dispensary.	N. Western Dispensary.	Grand Totals.
No. of Male Patients	1,949	680	997	1,061	560	5,267
No. of Female Patients	1,958	864	1,379	1,355	741	6,297
Totals	3,907	1,544	2,376	2,436	1,301	11,564
Treated at Dwellings	844	413	554	730	288	2,828
Treated at Dispensaries	3,063	1,131	1,822	1,697	1,013	8,726
Primary Vaccinations	41	45	120	23	80	309
Revaccinations	21	8	31	19	13	92
Whole No Vaccinated	62	53	151	42	93	401
Number of Adults	3,067	994	1,390	1,489	720	7,660
Number of Children	840	550	986	947	581	3,904
No. of Native Patients	1,021	592	898	999	595	4,105
No. of Foreign Patients	3,886	952	1,478	1,437	706	7,459
No. sent to Hospital	668	34	146	32	18	858
Number of Deaths	13	8	19	16	9	65
Prescriptions dispensed	7,831	2,361	4,676	5,066	2,548	22,482

During the month of January, as above shown, Medical and Surgical Services, Vaccination and Medicine were afforded gratuitously to 11,564 persons. The principal causes of death were consumption, scarlet fever and small-pox. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory system. Small-pox has been unusually prevalent in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Tenth and Seventeenth Wards.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A WARNING.—A large number of housekeepers were brought before Justice CONNOLLY, yesterday, on complaint of the Corporation Attorney, for violating a City ordinance by the non-removal of ice and snow from the sidewalk in front of their premises. The delinquents were fined $2 50 each, when by paying 25c. each in the first instance, to have the snow removed, they would have saved both time and money. A large number of persons have received injuries, recently, by the violation of this ordinance, and the prosecuting officer has resolved to bring all the delinquents to justice.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—A well-known thief, named JOHN GILMARTIN, was arrested yesterday morning by the police of the Third Precinct, while in the act of breaking into a house at the corner of First-place and Court-street. He was committed for trial by Justice BLACKLY. JOHN FITZPATRICK was arrested yesterday in the Seventh Precinct, for committing a burglary at the house of PATRICK MERCKLE, corner of Union-avenue and Hamilton-street. The accused was committed for examination.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Directors of this Society announce a postponement of the Concert which was to have taken place to-morrow night, until Saturday, 16th. They have secured the services of Signorina ELENA, Miss ISABELLA HINKLEY and Signor SUSINI for the occasion.

FIRE.—At about 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a stable at the corner of Smith and Richardson streets, owned by MATTHEW TOTTON, was destroyed by fire, together with seven cows kept in the stable. Mr TOTTON'S loss is about $750. It is alleged that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

CHILD DROWNED.—A child one year old, named OLIVER VINCENT SOLON, was drowned yesterday by falling into a tub of water, at the residence of his parents, in Flatbush. Coroner HEGEMAN held an inquest.

THE REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF JOSEPH L. WHITE IN NICARAGUA.—The statement of the correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, that the shooting of Mr. JOSEPH L. WHITE by Mr. JONATHAN GAVETT at Nicaragua, "was a willful murder," is discredited by the friends of Mr. GAVETT, who is himself a native of this city, and is held in great estimation as a high-minded and honorable gentleman. He belongs to a highly respectable family, members of which occupy prominent positions in this community. He was well known at one time as Adjutant of the First Regiment, M. V. M.

In the absence of all details of the affair, the friends of Mr. GAVETT, knowing with what repugnance he would shrink from the commission of so heinous an offence, believe it to have been the result of accident, and that he will be able to vindicate his character from the aspersions cast upon it by parties evidently prejudiced against him. In a letter to a friend at Panama, Mr. GAVETT alludes to a Mr. R. as "the man who is making all the trouble for me. I am in hopes to vindicate my character, if to do this it is necessary to expose the character of R. He is to blame. You may expect, therefore to have proof that he is one of the most unmitigated rascals in the world." A letter has been received from a friend of Mr. GAVETT, at Panama, assuring his family that the entire native population of Chinandega, to whom he had endeared himself, were in sympathy with him. His friends will use every influence to insure him a fair trial.—*Boston Journal, Feb. 6.*

—Thomas J. Bishop, a lad only twelve years of age, has been arrested in Wilmington, (N. C.,) charged with having murdered a playmate about his own age, by the name of James E. Dickson. Dickson, it seems, had stolen a $20 gold piece from his mother, and with it purchased two shotguns and a quantity of ammunition, with which he and Bishop went off shooting. The latter returned at night without his companion, and gave some evasive reply when asked where he was. When found, Dickson was lying on the bank of a brook, partly in the water, with an ugly gun-shot wound in the back of his head. He was just alive, and in his lucid intervals stated that Bishop had shot him.

(Advertisement.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York—*Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*—will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. *Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.*

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:

HORACE GREELEY, of